VOL. LXIV. - NO. 51

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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9 1905

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN STOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE Micial Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

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ories non-time term practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

Farm Hints for September.

Eate-sown grain will be harvested this month. The work should proceed without delay and the grain not allowed to stand until over-ripe. The late-sown cats will make good hay if cut while yet green, and this is a very satisfactory use to which to devote them. Good crops of barley are sometimes grown when for various reasons.

Particular attention should be given to this at this season of the year. The grass in the pastures having become insufficient, there is a necessity for supplying extra feed in some form to make up for the deficiency.

Where there is a second crop of clover or rowen this will answer an excellent purpose. Some farmers may have millet or awaits. should be in condition to harvest by the last of the month and receive proper attention.

SELECT SEED POTATOES NOW.

Nothing is to be gained by allowing pota-toes to remain in the ground any length of time after the tops are dead, as where this is the case there is a liability of loss from the depredation of insects or the rot. Po-

these the varieties of potatoes can be kept up much better in form, productiveness and

other desirable qualities. Potatoes should be kept in boxes or be rels and in a cool place. Too many potatoes should not be put in a bin where it will be difficult getting at them for any purpos if desired. Where potatoes are to if they can be disposed of directly from the field at a fair price it will be usually better than to store them for quite a little advance in price at some time afterward.

GETTING RID OF THE EARLY APPLES. These usually do not keep very long after becoming ripe and should be disposed of as soon as possible. Unless there is a fair market for such fruit, the less one has beyoud the requirements of the household the better it will be. There will generally be a greater or less amount of unmarketable fruit, and where not otherwise wanted this

can be put to a fair use by feeding to stock Pigs are particularly fond of apples and should have one or two feeds a day. Apples may also be cooked and when mixed with meal and sour milk will make an excellent feed for poultry. An occasional feed will also be good for the horses.

On the farm of the writer a large sheep is kept in the barn to run the cream separator. He is very fond of potatoes and apples, and will in the course of the year make use of quite an amount of what would otherwise be considered waste products.

CUTTING BUSHES IN THE PASTURES. In most pastures is found more or less bush growth. As the pastures become older the bushes increase in variety and number, and in some places pretty nearly occupy the ground. There are some portions of many pastures that it would b better to allow to grow up again to wood, as in time the timber would be worth very much more than the land is now. Where this is not desirable then attention should be given to cutting or otherwise destroying the bushes. These have now made most of their growth for the season, and when cut will not have vitality to start up again to any great extent this fall, hence the advan-

tage of doing this work now. When the practice of cutting every year is followed it will be found that the growth will decrease, and in this way they can be gradually got rid of.

If there are any bushes, briars or rank growing weeds along the fences in the meadows or by the roadside, they should also receive attention, thus adding much to the better condition and good appearance of fields and roads.

TOP-DRESSING THE MEADOWS.

Where there is manure for the purpose, no better use can be made of it than in applying to the grass lands. The earlier this is done in autumn the better it will be. It is the most profitable method to begin to top-dress soon after the land has been newly seeded, when there is a good thrifty sward. After the crop has become in a large measure reduced or run out, the land should then be plowed and devoted to other crops. It is better to make a moderate application each season rather than one large one to last for several years. In this way

confinued large yields of hay will be se-cured and of the best quality.

Pains should be taken to spread the ma-nure evenly and finely over the ground. If a bush or light harrow is run over the sur-face it will help to do this work. Where much of this work is to be done a manure spreader will accomplish it in the most ex-peditious and satisfactory manner.

KEEPING STOCK FROM THE MONEY.

KEEPING STOCK FROM THE MOWING FIELDS.

this is a very satisfactory use to which to devote them. Good crops of barley are sometimes grown when for various reasons it is found necessary to sow late, and it makes an excellent substitute for this purpose. This is an easy crop to cure late in the season. Where buckwheat is raised it agood flow of milk, rather than allow the

a good now of mile, rather than allow the cows to become dry early.

On farms where cows are coming fresh in milk in autumn of course abundant provision for proper feed and care is needed. There is a fair prospect for dairy products now on, and it should pay to secure an increased make by all proper methods.

FATTEN SURPLUS STOCK.

the depredation of insects or the rot. Potatoes should be properly sorted and cared for on being dug. The small ones and those unfit for the table should be picked out and put by themselves where they can be used for stock food.

When digging it is also a good time to select the seed for another year. As the tubers lie spread out upon the ground, it will be easy to select the best and most perfect ones from those hills producing the largest number, as well as to pick out those of proper size and shape. Farmers and gardeners have noticed that some of the hills produce much more or better formed tables the varieties of potatoes can be kept up much better in form, productiveness and be had with feeding green corn, which is both a fattening and milk-producing food, cabbages. Cow beef can be made cheaply at this time of year and the weather favors heavy feeding and rapid increase of flesh.

FARM VEGETABLES. Cabbage and cauliflower will be making fast growth this weather if the ground is kept stirred and the weeds subdued. Frequent cultivation is the secret of quick growth of these vegetables, and a dressing of nitrate of soda hoed in helps greatly. Harvest large opions as soon as the tops turn yellow. Spread them on clean ground to dry. After drying remove to the barn loft, spreading them a few inches thick on the floor. They should be stirred occasion ally and the windows kept open for airing. Cucumber pickles should be gathered every day and the vines gone over carefully to prevent the specimens being neglected and

allowed to ripen seed. Squash borers are doing considerable damage. Where they are numerous the best plan is to plant a larger number of hills than usual with fewer seeds in the hill, thus giving more plants and insuring that some will be left after the borers have done their worst. The vines can be saved to some extent after the attack of borers by covering the joints with loose moist earth, which will cause them to send out roots.

Sow spinach for spring use. For a farm garden, the seed should be sowed in drills hinly covered with a rake. Vacant plots of land should be plowed, harrowed and seeded to rye or rye and vetch mixed. These cover rops will help much for next season's crops if plowed under in the spring.

THE HONEY CROP.

Nectar is usually thin and watery when first taken into the hive, but as it is deposited in the cells less than a drop at a time much of the extra water evaporates, and further to facilitate evaporation the bees leave the cells uncapped for several days when nearly full. Sometimes the bees accelerate this ripening process by vigorous fanning at the entrance of the hives, which may continue all night when honey is coming in fast. The more thosoughly the honey is ripened the less liable it is to ferment, a fact in chemistry with which the bees seem to be thoroughly familiar. The consistency of honey depends somewhat upon the source from which it is gathered and also upon the haste with which it is stored.

After comb honey is taken from the hive it is sometimes a difficult matter to keep it free from ants. They seem to have a fondness for hiding in the vacant cells around the border of the honey. Arrange a low

plunder and quickly convey it back to their hives. Indeed, under the intexicating influence of ready-made honey they often become demoralized, and like a miser at the sight of gold dream only of acquiring the largest possible amount. Thus awarms sometimes fight over honey, and finally the strong ones break into the hives of the weak and rob their own neighbors. Old-time bec-keepers understood that when honey is to be handled it must be taken into a room and the door closed or else there is danger that the whole apiary may be seized with a frenzy for robbing. Great care should be taken in opening hives at such times when little or no honey is coming in from the fields, and at no time should honey be exposed in or near the apiary.

better than usual, while the commber has been in some degrees smaller than formerly and mere estable.

Quite a number of the farmers here are making preparations for large beds of spinnish, also for asparagus for another season. We have a great country fee growing the best quality of cauliflower and there are sores and necess planted of this vegetable alone. Grapes are looking splendid, and we espect to have large quantities of them. Plums of various varieties are doing well, and there will be a large supply for the markets. Fruits, such as apples, pears and peaches, are not in abundance, and the farmers here consider the crop a very slight one.

Providence, R. I. Where the best results are to be expected from the grass lands or meadows stock should not be allowed to run on them to any extent. Where the aftergrowth is good there is a strong temptation to do this, and usually with loss in the end.

If there is a good second crop of clover or rowen, mow it early enough for a new growth to cover the ground for the winter. Where there is too much grass to remain on the ground and it is not desirable to out it, then it could be partially fed early, but in no case should it be fed down close, as this will be more or less ruinous to the crops that are to follow.

Peted in Providence, and the manner of the patent dips. Calves in no case should it be fed down close, as this will be more or less ruinous to the crops that are to follow.

Peted in Providence is to be handled it must be taken in the door closed or else there is a coom and the door closed or else there is a coom and the door closed or else there is a coom and the door closed or else there is a coom and the door closed or else there is a coom and the door closed or else there is a coom and the door closed or else there is a coom and the door closed or else there is a coom and the door closed or else there is a coom and the door closed or pobling. Great care abould be taken in opening hives at such times when little or no honey is coming in from the fields, and at no time should honey be exposed in or near the aplary.

Shady pastures should be provided for the summer calves, also some protection against the files by application of kerosene emulsion or some of the patent dips. Calves in new have have one of the most successful seasons for years. Corn is growing splendid, and the door closed or various varieties are doing well, and the door close, are not in abundance, and the farmer have consider the orop a very slight one.

Providence, R. l.

Meretical continued or various varieties are looking specific to have large oungities of them. Prums of various varieties are doing well, and the serve will be a large supplie, pea

"HORDLYS" WHICH CAPT THEY BRUGING SHILES .-Scene on the line of the Bangor & Arocetock Bailroad.

mfik. THE POULTBY YABDS.

for this weather. Cracked corn is better than whole corn in ummer and fall.

Keep the grit, shell and charcoal boxes

well filled. Grit is often scarce in the hen yard where fowls have been kept a number of years. Some people leave the windows in the poultry house all summer, making it suflocating on hot nights. Windows should be

taken out in June and left out until the last of October. Do not crowd coops or houses in hot weather; give the birds plenty of room. Crowding means discomfort, lice and dis-

Do not leave food lying about after feeding and do not allow soft feeds to become

A plan of feeding liked by some is to mix ground dry feeds like bran, corn meal and gluten feed in equal parts, with about one sixth ground dry meat scraps, and keep it before the fowls all the time in slatted boxes. They will not eat enough of this mixture to get too fat; in fact, they must be fed some whole corn or other attractive food daily to keep them in condition, but the plan is a labor saver in the busy season, compared with the soft feed plan.

The best coating inside and out for the henhouse is whitewash with a tab henhouse is whitewash with a tablespoon-ful of creoline or carbolic acid to each gallon. Farmers usually have plenty of land and should not crowd hens into a run, but should fix a large space giving continuous pasturage. But if runs are used they should be kept decently fresh to prevent disease.

Spading up at this sesson and dressing with air-slaked lime is a good plan. Unused runs should be sowed with rye.

Supply pure cool water in clean dishes. It should be kept in the shady spots. It a fowl appears ailing without any special reason, turn her loose. Green food and free range will oure any bird that is worth

keeping alive.

O. E. Greene of the Minnesota Station makes a statement regarding turkeys based on personal experience. The young chicks are allowed to roam at will and are fed ocare allowed to roam at will and are fed occasionally some corn cake. For fattening barley and corn, soaked or bolled for a short time, are considered good feeds. If the turkeys are kept in a slightly darkened room and fed heavily for about three weeks the quality of the feeth will be much improved, and they will generally pay for the feed in extra weight. For the winter feeding of breeding stock, whole corn, wheat or barley, with grit and water, are recommended. Twice a day is often enough to feed them. They do not need a warm place in which to rocet. They will do better in a rather cool house with plenty of fresh air.

We have seems of the largest cosumbers and spinach farms here and in our imme-late suburbs than in any other of the mar-et growing districts. It would not be sur-cising if there were over three carloads a

beans of all kinds. The horticultural bean seems to be very largely harvested so far. Squashes of all kinds are doing well. The vines seem to have spread out and cover considerable ground. Agreet many squash are on the vines. They have not been interfered with by the bugs or rust this sea-son as formerly. Large quantities of the best onions are in the fields, and we expect

of trenching, which is quite necessary of course in having them well bleached. We have quite a large number of fields planted with melons, and they are being marketed well. Several new farms are adding to their gardens by having new land plowed up, and Marblehead, instead of going back on farm products this year, is far ahead of any for quite a time. Marblehead. W. A. B.

Large Crop of Peaches.

We are just in the midst of our peach harvest and will have one of the finest crops for many years. All of the large orchards for many years. All of the large or hereabouts are in splendid condition, the fruit is rapidly ripening, and we expect in September to ship carloads a day to the markets. We have a large number of free-stones planted, and it is needless to state

but also the department stores. The St. Paul Trade says:

"The great mail-order houses of the stones planted, and it is needless to state the quality of these is the best. It is a very attractive fruit to market owing to its beantiful color, size and julcy quality. The plant may he sown in August after the country, selling direct to the customer, are behind an organization which has started at work an 'endless chain' scheme to secure the united support of the manufacturdarys, and to all appearances one would suppose that the crop will be one of the best ever harvested in this district.

The tobacco fields all along the Connecticut River are in fine condition, and to assand observer the crop promises to be very satisfactory, the best quality of tobacco being grown. The weather has been very favorable to its successful ripening, and surely the gardeners hereabouts will be delighted with the harvest of the same when September arrives. Besides penches and tobacco, this district is quite noted for its corn. We have a great many acree under cultivation of the very best quality. We have a large amount to send to the large markets. Fruit in general is not so thriffy this season as formerly. Apples are scares, peaches plenty, and plums in abundance.

Hartford, Ct.

A. A. S.

The Russian Vetch.

As a cover crop the Russian vetch seems to have attracted some interest among to-bacco growers of the Connecticut valley. The plant may he sown in August after the consumption "cure" it appears to a some apparent that it is as much to the interest of the manufacture.

Another consumption "cure" it appears to consumption "cure" it appears to

As a cover crop the Russian vetch seems to have attracted some interest among to-bacco growers of the Connecticut valley. The plant may be sown in August after the tobacco has been harvested, and will make a quick growth, preventing leaching and drifting of the surface and furnishing a big crop of green manure to be plowed under the following May. It is a very hardy plant and lives over winter like rye. The value of a goof crop of vetch plowed under is estimated by A. D. Shamel of the D epartment of Agriculture as equal to \$16 to \$40 per acre, if purchased in the form of commercial fertilizer. The Russian vetch appears to be similar, if not identical with the hairy vetch ex winter vetch, which is be-

It is sown at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre, and will do better if incomiated with a germ culture better sewing. Some New England growers have used one-half bushel of winter vetch with a bushel of rye, making a combination which costs much less for seed than pure vetch, which costs \$5 to \$6.50 per bushel or sixty pounds. Experience of New England orchardists is not wholly favorable, some claiming that the cost of seed is so great that their crops like red clover give better results, everything considered, but the vetch has an advantage in maturing a crop for plowing under in late fall and very early spring when the ground is not occupied with other crops. As soon as the seed is in more abundant supply, no doubt the price will go down, as the crop is not a costly one to raise. Probably a few farmers could make money sowing vetch in early spring and raising the seed for sale in this section.

Notes from Hingham.

All our felds are in fine condition, the crops are growing well, and we expect to harvest a very fine lot of vegetables and fruit next month. We do not raise quite as much of the large-sized vegetables as we do the low-down varieties, owing to not having as much land under cultivation as in other sections, and to the summer colony which has bought up a great deal of farm properties, consequently prohibiting the old style of farming. There is considerable smatter farming going on, which does not permit the same being sent to the markets. We have a large quantity of muskmelons raised in this district. There is an especial variety being raised exclusively by one or two large gardeners, which finds a lucrative market.

We are to have large quantities of wild grapes this season; the vines seem to be very full and the fruit rapidly ripening. As to apples, we have a short supply, although some varieties will be plenty. Pears are in abundance. Hingham, Mass.

Suggestions on Form Labor.

The labor problem is annoying the farmus in this locality. It is scarce and the
price is high.—D. H. Knowlton, Franklin
County, No. 2.

The babit own formed, James equitous.

to the fereigners from every nation, seing to employment offices and taking anything that is offered them. When they put brute strength and ignorance against American elvilization and intelligence they are penny wise and pound foolish, for the few dollars saved by hiring cheap help are lost with interest in the long run. Hire Americans or none is my motto.—E. M. Pike, Rutland Connex Vt. County, Vt.

Times change; farmers must be awake taking advantage of the new conditions. That which answered a few years ago is a very fine crop. White and yellow turnips now out of date. The labor problem is a are being planted, and a great deal of great obstacle; how it can be overcome is a now out of date. The labor proble ground is being prepared for them.

We do not raise as much celery here as in other places. It may possibly be that our farmers do not care to go to the trouble of trenching, which is out a second of trenching, which is out a second of trenching which is out a second of trenching of trenchi higher. Who gets the cream and who has to take the skimmilk?—Lucien Gove, Gardner, Mass.

> Notes from Washington, D. C.
> The advocates of the establishment of the parcels post system in the United States have been sending in petition after petition to Congress earnestly praying for the in-auguration of such a system, arguing that it would be a splendid thing for the country. The views of the opposition are strongly brought out in the St. Paul Trade, which affirms that such a system would result in an enormous concentration of business in the few large cities and would drive out of business not only the country merchant, but also the department stores. The St. Paul Trade says:

onsumption "oure" it appears covered in New York, and in Another consumption "oure" it appears has been discovered in New York, and in its preparation vegetables play a most important part. Dr. John J. Russell, who is at the head of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, in his investigations of methods of treating pulmonary tuberculosis, hit upon the vegetable jules idea as a means of imparting proper food to the patient. He gathered equal parts by weight of raw vegetables, and, after thorough washing by sorubbing with a brush and rinsing in fresh water without removing the skine, mixed them together and cheme together with a proper to the skine, mixed them together and cheme together and

until the particles were small enough to go easily into the receiver of the grinding machine, where the mass was reduced to pulp. This pulp was collected as it fell from the machine and squeezed thoroughly to obtain the juice. The first vegetables experimented with were potates, onions, beets, turnips, cabbages and celesy, but later on sweet potatoes, apples, pineapples, carrots, parsnips, rhubarb, squash, tomatoes, spinach, radishes, string beans and green peas in the pod were added. The juice is extracted fresh every day and kept on ice.

The press dispatches state that the cures effected are positive and complete, the patients in almost every instance increasing in weight and general health improved.

Another "cure" recently reported is that of hay fever, which, as is well known, is caused by the irritation of the lining of the nose of the persons affected. Prof. W. F. Dunbar, director of the State Hygienic Institute of Hamburg, recently delivered a series of lectures on hay fever in which he brought fortheeridence showing that the pollen of certain wild flowers and weeds floating in the air, no matter how few, would cause the irritation. According to reports received from Consul-General to reports received from Consul-General Guenther of Frankfort, Professor Dunbar has made experiments to find a specific anti-poison. He tried to obtain an anti-poison from animals, and found that the serum of some animals showed clear anti-poison effects within a few weeks, A mixture of pollen toxin. weeks. A mixture of pollen toxin and the serum prevented the irritating effects of the former. After numerous and exhaustive experiments he found that by the simple application of one drop of the serum into the nasal canal the main entrances of the polson were completely shut off and irritation already existing removed. Further improvement of the hay fever remedy was obtained by pulverizing it. Statistics have been gathered in which it was shown that of 505 patients who used the new serum, 290 had favorable results, passing over the hay fever season free from attacks, 143 used the remedy with partial and sixty-three without any success.

Numerous Congressmen who are now in Washington have been receiving letters from an Illinois man suggesting the application of electricity to farming and to threshing, etc. He has been giving the subject a good deal of thought, he states, and believes it feasible. "It seems strange," he writes, "that fifteen years after the mule and the horse have been set free from their wearing toil on the city, street cars, no measure has been adopted street cars, no measure has been adopted emancipating them from their exhausting labors in the fields of the farm." The soshall make an appropriation to further th scheme, advocating the establishment of power plants on all big farms and ranches, do plowing, cultivating, run wheat drills and threshing outfits with electrical power.

The alligator pear, or the "aguacate," of the Spaniard in Central and South America, is a tropical fruit now relatively little known, but with every prospect of a gradually increasing popularity. It is a pear only in shape. It might be called a vege-table fruit, and is to my mind one of the most delicious products of the tropics. The time, believe, is not far distant when it will be almost as generally liked and used as is the banana today. It is absolutely different from any other fruit and is an acquired taste with most people. The fiesh has a delicate buttery consistency, and is eaten with vinegar, salt and other condim is used as an ingredient of other salad compounds. The promise of agriculture and commerical importance for this fruit lies in the fact that it already has a distinct, if the fact that it already has a distinct, if limited, place in the markets of our larger cities at from thirty to sixty cents spicee, prices which might be halved or quartered and still leave good profits for both grower and dealer. Moreover, even at these large prices the supply of first-class fruit seems to be unequal to the demand.

The "aguants" is perhaps the one fruit which Porte Rico is ready to send to market in considerable quantity and of prime gnality. The tree is easily propagated from

lity. The tree is easily propagated from quality. The tree is easily propagated from seed, is a vigorous grower and a free bearer, and there is no apparent reason why the alligator pear may not soon come within the reach of all.

A recent report of the pomologist of the Department of Agriculture gives a list of the largest apple producing States. Of the States having over ten million bearing trees, Missouri heads the list with twenty million; Missouri heads the list with twenty million; Illinois, thirteen million; Ohio, thirteen million; Kaness, twelve million; thirteen million; Kansas, twelve m Pennsylvania, twelve million and Michigan, eleven million trees.

Various German newspapers have been publishing the following note of warning from the Berlin police, which should be taken for what it is worth by Americans:

taken for what it is worth by Americans:

"A preserving substance under the name of 'sterilisol' has been put upon the market, with the statement that no objection can be found to its application, and that it is in no way injurious to the health. Contrary to this, it has been shown by investigations made by the chemical laboratory of the imperial health office, that samples of this preparation contain 2/2 per cent. of formaldehyde. According to the opinion of the royal seientific deputation for medical affairs formalin, as well as all preparations which contain it, are to be considered as preservatives seriously injurious to health in all articles of nourishment and enjoyment. In the preparation of meat for sale the application of formaldehyde has been expressly farbidden by statutory regulations."

Dairy.

The Fat Test.

When a misstatement is once started in the press it is surprising how hard it is to run it down. It is handed on from publica-tion to publication with accruing interest. The public must in this way often acquire a vast stock of misinformatio

Some of the agricultural papers of the country have been industriously spreading strange news in regard to the attitude of the American Jersey Cattle Club on the question of testing milk by the Babcock process. We have been told that fossilism is in control of this association; that it sticks to the foolish churn testides; that for unreasonable obstinacy it takes the plum; that it displays painful ignorance of the

progress of dairy science, etc.

As the "painful ignorance" is altogether on the part of the papers which persist in this line of statement, the dairy public will probably welcome correct information on this subject. The American Jersey Cattle Club, composed. as it is, of practice dairymen, progressive breeders, successful business men, prominent statesmen, and embers of the various learned professions is the last body in the world likely to be be hind the age on any practical question af-fecting its interests. Among its large membership there are doubtless differences of opinion as to the relative value of the various methods of testing dairy cows, but the concensus of opinion in the club is embodied in its laws and rules, and those rules provide for the acceptance of tests made by all approved methods, both pri-vately and officially applied. The club is not composed of either fat test faddists or churn test faddists, so neither method of testing has been rejected, but each is given its due place. Some outsiders would have the club abolish the churn test entirely as obsolete and inaccurate, but there is no good reason why this should be done. The confirmed butter-tests made under the rules of the club are made by the fat test in the hands of representatives of the agricultural colleges, supplemented by the churn in the hands of the owner of the cow or his agent, the two methods being thus independently applied in each case, and these tests have proved the accuracy of both the Babcock test and the churn test, the average differ ence between two tests being but 5g ounce butter per cow per week in favor of the fat test, and this difference is fully accounted for by the necessary loss of some of the fat in the skimmilk and buttermilk. So there ems to be no good reason whatever why the club should reject churn tests on the score of such tests being inaccurate, to say nothing of the desirability of obtaining evidence as to the churnability of the milk and the quality of the butter; for in the production of butter it is the fat that can be recovered in butter that counts, not what may be found chemically as present in the

But at the same time no stigma whatever is cast by the club upon the fat test, either expressed or implied. A churn test or a fat test, if made in accordance with the club rules, and if the required standard is reached, equally entities a cow to entry in the club's Register of Merit. Both methods of testingare put upon an exact equality, and, as has been said, in the case of "con firmed" tests both methods are employed to verify each the other. In the case of the cow demonstration at St. Louis, where churning was impracticable, the club freely accepted the Babcock fat test under which the Jersey herd competed, evidence enough, if evidence were needed, that the club has no objection to or prejudice against the fat test; for, let it be fat test or churn test, the Jersey cow does not fail to come to the

Much more could be said, but sufficient evidence has already been adduced to show how erroneous and unjust are the criticisms levelled at the American Jersey Cattle Club on the score of its supposed opposition to the mately exciting novel has not appeared for

Drying Cows.

In well-managed dairies each cow is milked about ten months of the year: the remainder of the twelvemonth she is said to be "dry." Where the dairyman sells milk to customers he endeavors to have a small part of his herd dry at a time, so that there will always be enough cows to supply his trade. An incidental advantage of this is that the milk from fresh cows is added to that from those more advanced in the milking period, and the changes due to the time of lactation are avoided in the mixed milk, which is thus kept of uniform quality. As the period of lactation progresses there is a tendency to gradually increase in the total solids. Numerous observations have shown that the yield decreases quite steadily from the time the cow is fresh to about the middle of the lactation period, after which it is fairly constant.

This skrinkage in yield is accor by an increase in the percentage of fat, and the physical condition of the milk is so altered that the cream rises less easily. Discard every cow that goes dry of her own accord. While she should be dry four to eight weeks previous to calving, she should be put dry. Ten weeks before calving out st of the grain food from the cow, and, if in winter, all roots and succulent food. After a week of this treatment milk her once a day, and another week every other day; then stop. You must stop some time, for if you continue to milk the cow is bound to respond. Sometimes two or three days after stopping if you find the udder caking, milk out a little to ease it, but generally this does not happen. At six weeks or a mo before calving she should be thoroughly dry. Many farmers continue to milk the cow regularly up to within three or four weeks of calving; at this time the cow has, as it were, begun to freshen, and if they stop then trouble ensues, and the udder is likely to be spoiled. If the cow is not dry for four weeks before calving, better keep on milking the rest of the period; but I am satisfied that you can get more pounds of milk from a cow by milking her ten months in a year than by milking her twelve. At the same time, if the cow continues to seorete milk, it must be drawn. None should be forced to go dry against evident natura resistance to so doing .- C. G. F.

Among the Dairymen.

When you get twenty tons of ensilage to the acre you must bear in mind it is equal to six or seven tons of the best hay. There ought to be a rush to get silos.—H. O. Dan-

There is nothing better than clover for cattle feed. I like alsike; it gives a good aroma. Two feeds of silage and one of clover, or the reverse, according to the amount on hand, are a good proportion H. E. Cook, Onondaga County, N. Y.

H. E. Cook, Onondaga County, N. Y.

I have had some experience with other breeds, but have found nothing quite equal to the Jersey for dairy work. I think one should decide on some particular breed, whether for the dairy or beef, and strive to Minerva's helmet, and whose streets ever jest.



A WORKING DEVON BULL.

Ohio Mingo in harness, carning his salt making irrigating ditches in the orchard at "Devon Home," at North Yakima, Wash. Vergil O. McWhorter, junior member of the firm, at the plow.

improve it by using pure bred males, raising the helfer calves from their best cows and discarding anything else. This I consider a nuch safer way than to depend upon buy-

ing cows, especially for the dairy.—H. Lit-tlefield, Penobscot County, Me. Were I to build a stable I should make a cement foundation that no wind could get through. I would have paper between the wall coverings, and seal up inside, leaving an air space in the walls of at least four inches. I would have plenty of windows with double sashes to let in the sun, and suitable ventilation to keep the air pure. E. G. Lovejoy, Piscataquis County, Me.

Literature.

A story of a soldier of fortune well told with surprising spirit throughout is "Terrence O'Rourke, Gentleman Adventurer," by Louis Joseph Vance. It recalls some of the earlier novels of Charles Lever in its characterization and is not without a touch of the elder Dumas in the fertility and rapidity of its incidents. The hero is an Irishman, as his name, which appears on the title page implies. At the opening of tale he is hard up in Paris, without money even to pay his rent, but he had been a captain general in a South American republic was honorably discharged from the Forlegn Legion of France, had won a sword in Cuba, and once held a captain's commission under the Grecian flag. Moreover he was born in O'Rourke castle and was of good birth and fine breeding. Through a lucky accident he falls in with a woman who has a spendthrift brother, the heir to a successful chocolate maker. She is in search of a person to guard the young man in his foolish attempt to establish an empire in the desert of Sahara, of which he wishes to be the head, and O'Rourke proves to be just the man for whom she has been seeking. He is made commander-in-chief of the forces of the young aspirant for regal honors, and he performs numerous deeds of valor and has many wonderful escapes throughout the book. The love interest in the tale arises naturally from the situations in which the two principal characters find themselves, and the movement never halts in the elever development (of the plot. A more legiti-R. M. Gow. many a day, and it recalls what was good in past stories of adventures with modern embellishments that are distinctly novel and bellishments that are distinctly novel and kind. Everything pleased him, as it did original. (New York: A. Wessels & Co-Neighbor Jim, and when he was asked original. (New York: A. Wessels & Co-Price, \$1.50.)

AT THE SIGN OF THE FOX. Barbara, the author of "People of the Whirlpool," has done nothing better than her latest novel "At the Sign of the Fox." She calls it a book for the brave, and it is truly this, in the lessons of self-reliance it imparts. It is the story of a noble girl brought up in fashionable New York solety, who, when the father fails and is stricken down by cerebral hemorrhage, re- will find that you can make a heaven about sulting in loss of memory, turns to the work of supporting the family with an earnest purpose to succeed and returns to the old for good or ill." country homestead of her father's family which had been given her and had long been in charge of a caretaker. Here she sets resolutely to work, and eventually opens a louse of roadside entertainment, using a picture of a young Fox which she had rescued from starvation as a signboard. She had been an art student in Paris in the days of her prosperity and there she made the acquaintance of an artist, who play an important part in her life. The two are an important part in her life. The two are brought together in her adversity in a new standing on the curbstone yesterday, and was about to approach him when by conclusion of the tale. But before this happens, her father's reason is restored by crossed the street and left the moody man a sudden shock of nature and through revelations the financial condition of the household is still further increased in what the daughter calls her river kingdom. The descriptions of fashion-able society are accurate, while those of rural regions have a picturesque realism that is enchanting. Indeed the author has a gift for word painting that has seldom been surpassed among modern writers of fiction. The character drawing is remarkable, vigorous and distinctive, and the heroine and her confidential friend are two exceedingly attractive types of contrasting d. The men are strongly depicted. They are not of the conventional order, and the boy who is called The Cub shows how manliness may be developed in an unpromising subject by a change of occupation. Miss Keith is one of the most numorous personages in the narrative, and her experiences in Boston, where she goes on the advice of an old friend in search of a d, after she has attained the mature ge of fifty, are vastly amusing. Here is a assage relating to her unfortunate adven ture, before the start. "Piture and letter had arrived three days before, and yet the answer to the latter lay in process of construction upon the flat of the old-fashio bookease in the window corner. Perhaps the cause of the delay was more in the fact that both picture and letter, though relating to the First Cause, had not come directly from her but from his sister. She had been a school friend of Miss Keith's, who occa-

coil in and out as if in classic emulation of Medusa's looks." The story is evidently told from an ample experience, and is fas-cinating throughtout. No book of the season will excel it in popularity. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price,

Several novels and plays may be suggestively recalled while reading "Curly, a Tale of the Arizona Desert," notably "The Water Witch," by Cooper, and Shakspere's "As You Like It." However, the tale "As You Like It." However, the tale smacks decidedly of American soil in the far West, though some of its principal characters are from Ireland. The narrator

usually falls to bad men, in a frontier country where rude justice is inflicted without

to be an optimist of the most delightful what he did when he met with a mishap, he replied:
"Why, I sit down and think of all the

pleasant things that I have enjoyed in the course of my existence, and I speedily see the blues scudding away in the distance. There is nothing like a little mental sunshine to dissipate the vapors that make existence miserable. Cultivate the habit of looking on the bright side of affairs and you you, even under the most distressful condi-

Then the old man smiled benignly as he bade the Saunterer good bye. Possibly we are not all blessed with a sunny nature like his, but if we follow his example as closely as we can we will, no doubt, find our daily experiences less trying.

There are times when we do not care to see our most intimate friends, from some feeling that perhaps cannot be accurately defined. The Saunterer saw an acquaintto his cogitations. Later in the day, however, this individual rushed up to him, hailing him in the most effusive manner possible, and his salutations were cheerfully returned. What's the use of regarding small slights with seriousness? Life is too short

to give them any solid attention.

An artist of this city painted not long since a portrait of a ger tleman who was fond of good living, and he summoned one of the household servants of his subject to see it before it was sent home. The picture was displayed on an easel when the veteran servitor came to view it, and he gazed long upon it with evident admiration. At last he found words to express his approval, and he exclaimed :

"Dat's de massa, sure's your born." Then he approached closer to the counter-eit presentment to get a nearer view, and the painter shouted "Take care, he's not

The negro butler turned round with a comical look on his ebony face, and shak-ing his head said "Oh, then, Mr. Painter-

an, dat isunt my massa. During this season of travel one meets with strange adventures at the railroad station, and the Saunterer had a grim exstation, and the Sainterer had a grim ex-perience at one early in the week, when he met casually a man with whom he had only a slight acquaintance. They chatted and joked as they walked up and down the platform, and at last they stopped opposite an oblong box, and the Saunterer's com-panion, kicking it indifferently, said:

"Who?" was the natural rejoining ques

This reminds the Saunterer of a young man he met at a baseball game just after the funeral exercises for his grandfather were over.
"You shouldn't be here," remonstrated

one of his friends.
"Why not," was the answer, "the old man never did anything for me."

This youth evidently had no regard for the eternal fitness of things.

Notes and Queries. THE FINGERS AND THE HAND .- "R. J." far West, though some of its principal characters are from Ireland. The narrator of the story goes from old Texas, having a desire to reach the sea, and in a fight with Apaches, near the edge of Arizona, makes the acquaintance of Lord Balshannon, and goes with him to an old fortress as his henchman. It is this nobleman's son and a disguised woman that the principal interest in the narrative centres. The villain carries a fend from the old world into the new one, but eventually meets the fate that new one, but eventually meets the fate that they have per cent. for the right and ten to fifteen per cent. for the left hand, except for workers in art, when he estimates forty to diffyor the right and twenty-five to forty per cent. for the left hand. The Austrian schedule gives usually falls to bad men, in a frontier country where rude justice is inflicted without mercy. The description of the life of the region where the action takes place is extremely picturesque. The story is related in the language of the cowboy, and the incidents are of the kind that stirt the blood by the dramatic presentation of a succession of perilous deeds in scattered settlements. The here eventually comes to his own at Balshannon Castle, and he brings there a bride who had not lost her charming femininity in her bringing up in a band of outlaws. She is pardoned by the governor of Arizona, a charge against her husband is withdrawn, and Chalkeye, their rough guardian angel, escapes trial while he remains good. In this romance the spirit of adventure is preserved without a recourse to sensationalism, and in its freshness and vitality is entirely free from the day. The book is a worthy successor to "The Frontiersman," by the same favorite author, Roger Pocock. It has eight characteristic illustrations by Stanley L. Wood. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

The Saunterer.

In the street car, the other day, the Saunterer met an old gentleman, who proved to be an optimist of the most delightful kind. Everything pleased him as it did with the street car, the other day, the Saunterer met an old gentleman, who proved to be an optimist of the most delightful kind. Everything pleased him as it did the street car and the figure is regarded by Goleblewski as to other more prejudicial than that of the index; this is an isolated opinion; almost all the authorities ascribe less importance to the middle finger is regarded by Goleblewski as to the firm projudicial than that of the index; this is an isolated opinion; almost all the authorities ascribe less importance to the middle finger is regarded by Goleblewski as to the firm projudicial than that of the index; this is an isolated opinion; almost all the authorities ascribe less importance to the middle finger than the firm projudicial than that of the index; this for the left hand. The Austrian schedule gives the Italian law, five per cent. The fig-ures eight to twelve per cent. often are nearest the truth. The annular (ring) finger is the least important. Its total loss often does not cause incapacity. The Austrian tariff assim liates this finger to the middle one. Bruuardel estimates the loss at five to ten per cent.; the Italian law, eight per cent. The French and German judicial decisions are often 'in accord in refusing idemnity, considering the incapacity resulting from the loss as very slight. The auricular (listle) finger may be compared to the annular, except in the professions in which it serves as a point of support for the hand.

THE BRIAR PIPE.-" L. M.": The so-called oriar pipe is not made of briar at all, but from the briar pipe is not made of briar at all, but from the root of a particular kind of heather, called in French bruyere, which grows on the hillsides of the Tuscan Alps in north Italy and on the mountains of Corsica. English tradesmen, finding the correct word bruyere somewhat difficult for the English tougue to pronounce, reduced it to briar, and in this way the corruption crept in, and was established by popular usage. Originally Swiss peasants made snuffboxes of this wood, and when snuff taking became unfashion. wood, and when snuff taking became unfashionable the peasants turned their attention to mak ing pipes from the root, and found a ready mar-ket for them.

SPEED RATES .- " N.": The average man walks four feet a second. A dog, on its ordinary jog, goes eight feet a second. A horse trots twelve feet a second. A reindeer over the ice makes twenty-six feet. A race horse makes forty-three feet. A sailing ship makes fourteen feet.

—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE GLASS HOUSE .- "B. G. E.": The THE GLASS HOUSE.—"S. G. E.": The patentee of the glass house, an Iowan, proposes to attach brackets to the beams of the floors of the steel framework of his structure to support two walls of opsiescent wire glass, the insulating dead air in the twelve-inch space between the two walls preventing the loss of heat in winter and its entrance in summer. It is claimed that buildings constructed in this manner will be more free from [draughts than under present couditions, that they can be satisfactorily heated with a quarter less fuel than buildings of brick construction and that the absence of windows shuts out dust, smoke, oders and insects, and allows of any arrangement of the floor plan deallows of any arrangement of the floor plan de-

Historical

—Gigantic skeletons of prehistoric Indiane nearly eight feet tall have been discovered along the banks of the Choptank river, Maryland, by employees of the Maryland Academy of Seience. The collection comprises eight skeletons, of which some are women and children. They are not all complete, but all the larger bones have been found, and there is at least one complete specimen of an adult man. The excavations were in progress for menths, and the discovery is considered one of the most important, from the standpoint of anthropology, in Maryland in a number of years. The remains are believed to be at least one thousand years old. The formation of the ground above the location of the graves gives every evidence of this. During the excavations the remains of the camps of later Indians were revealed. These consisted of oyster shell heaps, charred and, burned earth and fragments of cooking utensite. These discoveries were made fully ten feet above the graves which contained the gigantic skeletons.

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In line with its established policy of always keeping FAR IN THE LEAD of all possible competition by further improving its separators every few years, the DE LAVAL COMPANY has just let out another "link" of superiority, which still further widens the gulf of practical efficiency between the DE LAVAL and the best of imitating cream separators.

Seemingly perfect as they have been before, the later, 1905, DE LAVAL machines are still further improved, run still easier, have lower-down supply cans, and LARGELY INCREASED CAPACITIES, all for the SAME PRICES as heretofore.

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"HUMMING-BIRD"	40 ·	1.23	250	lbs.	300	lbs.	
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the deserts of Gedrosia. Perhaps the object of Philadelphus was so to dazzle his subjects that they should forget the domestic crimes over which he inaugurated his ascent to the throne. The cost of the procession is estimated at over half a million of our money. It issted the whole day, being opened by the figure of the Morning Star and closed with that of Hesperus. Eighty thousand troops, cavalry and infantry, clad in gorgeous uniforms, marched past. Although the fosuval was held in winter, owing to the delicious Egyptian climate, abundance of fresh grapes were provided on one of the great vehicles of the procession and a vintage scene faithfully represented. To the sound of flute and song sixty satyrs, under the superintendence of Silenus, bearing his spmbolic cantharus, trod out the grapes and flooded the streets with foaming must.

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STODDARD MFG. CO.

RUTLAND, VT.

---It costs money to be a gentleman farmer A Boston man who has had an estate in Maine, keeps a fine herd of Jersey cows. He had a party of city friends at dinner recently. At the table he said to them: "Gentlemen, there is champagne and there is Jersey milk; you can take

your choice; they cost me just the same.' —"The statement recently made that there are yews in England which are the oldest living are yews in England which are the oldest living things on earth," Thomas C. Ireland said, is not correct. These yews are very old, very, very old; there is no doubt about that. Some of them were staiwart trees even before Cæsar landed on these English shores. There is one now standing in the churchyard at Fortingal, in Perthshire, which Decandole, nearly a century ago, proved to the satisfaction of a botanist to be over twenty-ave centuries old, and another, at Hedsor, in Bucias, which is \$240 years old. Mexican scientists, how ever, have proved that a huge cypress tree, standing in Chopultepec, with a trunk 118 feet and ten inches in circumference, is about \$260 years old.

—A passenger train in England was stopped

—A passenger train in England was stopp the other day by the operation of the emergen brake, the "communication cord" having been pulled. A guard went through the train and it brake, the " co one compartment a distracted woman passenger was looking out of the window. She had lost her set of false teeth and wanted to go back and find

Curious facts.

-In the England of Elizabeth traces of the Middle Ages lingered everywhere. Only fifty ears before the date of Shakspere's marris general meted out punishments for "sowing dis-cord betwixt neighbors, working on festival days, playing 'fotoball' in prayer time, and playing the fiddle on Low Sunday"; and a man night be excommu icated for marrying in Ad-

Deafness is more common in cold coun

-More beer is drunk in Munich than in any other town in the world. A quart and a hall per day is the average per head of the popu-

-If kept going, the wheels of a watch travel

——If Rept going, she wheels of a waste of a sale of a sa oxen, mules, elephants, dogs, and even sheep, all comfortably housed and looked after by a staff of eighty native "nurses" under the orders of a British veterinary surgeon.

—There are some heavy old wedding rings s Kirk Braddan, in the Isle of Man, such as migi be landy when the flustered bridegroom losse the ring. Leaning against the north wall ar the ring. Leaning against the north wall are some very ancient rings of stone, through which, in days of long ago, before the jewelers' win dows glissened with wedding rings at all pricesthe bride and bridegroom joined hands, it is said, and were wedded. The monster rings of stone were always there in readiness for any ceremony and they are there of this day, though whether the present day bride would consent to use those "rings" in place of the orthodox pledge is doubtful.

--- The ancient Chinese had a kind of speakir trumpet by which the words could not only be heard, but also understood at a great distance heard, but also understood at Aristotle preserved in the Avery ancient MS. of Aristotle preserved in the Vatican mentions that Alexander had a prodig-

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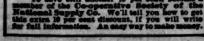
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The grocery bill is the bi goods and the prices of the goods back at iggest part of the far the middle and guarathis because we buy trainleade-and was





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That geese are profitable and should be more generally kept there is no denying. But a great deal of the success with them depends upon management, quality and location. First of all, they are grazing birds and must not be kept in confinement. Indeed, grass and range are most essential to their welfare. It is also important that they have access to a stream or pond of they have access to a stream or pond of water, and if it is where they can feed on equatic growth, so much the better. Being

s form the principal part of their bill re in summer, and when it comes on stormy weather they will seldom comam if given cut fodder and clover with a side corn at night; certainly not if a shed, belt to the south and carpeted with straw, suilt for them to stay in during the night alon cold days. It is not strictly necessary to have a pond or stream for this breed in ceese, either, although they are by na-the fond of water. Hence, on a farm where water does not plentifully exist, they are kind to keep if any are kept at all.

and now to show, where the conditions re right for them, that they are profitable have. Their feathers can be picked from two to three times a year, and these, not-withstanding the introduction of hair mattresses and other kinds, are still in good demand: so much so, even, that they alone will generally more than pay for the keeping of the birds. And in addition to these are the eggs, which can be used for sitting and shipping. Moreover, a certain per-centage of the fowls, if enough are kept, can be fattened and disposed of at excellent figures during the holidays, a good, fat goose being equal, if not superior, to a roast turkey. Particularly is this so if a market can be reached that is patronized by certain nationalities. The Jews, for instance, not being pork eaters, as is generally known, will readily substitute goose flesh for swine product, and a nice fat goose is seldom rected by them in the market at any season the year. FRED O. SIBLEY. Otsego County, N. Y. of the year.

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Improved Roosts. Perches should always be low. Eighteen inches from the ground is ample, and the strips should not be nailed. When nailed you have always to contend against the vermin trouble, which is one of the worst. The red blood sucker, if allowed sufficient latitude, will drain the system of any fowl, twenty-four inches long, take an ordinary jam' tin, cut a hole in bottom of tin suffi-

cient to allow the tubing to pass up through the tin within six inches of the top, then solder the tin to the iron. The perch should about twelve inches shorter than the length of the house. Bore a hole in both ends of perch the size of tubing, and when the tubing is fixed on to a heavy stand or driven into the floor, place the perch, selling at their own price. which should be 3x2 inches hardwood, on top. Perches require to be about three nches wide to prevent crooked breasts. These are often caused by the birds roosting on narrow perches. When the perch is tins at each end, and you will have insect-proof perches.—H. V. Hawkins.

borticultural.

Orcharding for Profit.

The orchard business has increased the value of the farms in the fruit districts of Nova Scotia from two to five times the value of similar areas in other counties. It has changed many acres of our country if we had planted a certain flower here or from a value of \$10 or \$20 per acre to a value of \$1000. It has changed a dozen farms from a value of \$2000 to \$15,000 or \$20,000 and a number of farms to \$20,000 to in the early spring of the year while enjoying the harvest of our work. There are so advertised the province more than any other one of its products, and our fruit has wen distinction at such exhibitions as ticed among the little small old-fashloned Boston, Edinburgh, London and Paris.

Boston, Edinburgh, London and Paris.

VARIETIES. Our most popular varieties of apples are the Gravenstein, Blenheim, Pippin, Ribstone Pippin, King, Wagner, Baldwin, G. Russet, Nonpareil, Northern Spy, Ben Davis and Stark. Though Germany is the home of the Gravenstein, Nova Scotia can beat Germany in growing this variety. Though England is the home of the Ribstone, Nova Scotia can beat England in growing it. Our Baldwin and Ben Davis are not so large and fine as are grown in some States of this Republic, but the Blenheim and Nonpareil

with us can hardly be excelled. In plums, a fair proportion of the Japanese have been planted during recent years, perhaps too many. Their general adaptahas yet to be proved. The Burbank was first planted, and is yet the most popular. The Abundance cannot be depended

have one thousand of the Red June and older ones, though six years of age, not given me a crop. They blossom well, set fruit, leaves become perforated in midsummer, turn brown and drop. The soon follows. Ordinarily bordeaux makes matters worse. The Wickson will not stand our winters, and I fear if it did it have very few of the Chabot. I am trying

CULTIVATION.

Our best orchardists have not got beyond weekly cultivation in May and June. This is done mostly with the disk and springtooth harrows after or without plowing.

FEBTILIZATION. On light soil that can be cultivated early the Crimson Clover is sown about the first week in July. On heavier land Mammoth is sown about the first of August. The Crimson will almost invariably whiter kill. Our largest orchardists use commercial fertilizer almost entirely, from two hundred to four hundred pounds of potash and four hundred to eight hundred bone or phosphate rock for mature orchards and expect from this annual crops.

SPRAYING. Our best orchardists practice spraying for insects and fungi. The one hundred gallon hogshead, low wagon, two lines of hose form the most up-to-date outfit and our small business. The power spray will soon come. The black spot of the apple is our worst enemy. Half the value of our crop was taken away by it this year. It must be controlled.—R. L. Eaton, Hilcrest Farm,

Strawberries at Reading.

We have several of the largest strawberry growers of the country here. We also have several growers of exclusive varieties, therefore this district is quite varieties, therefore this district is quite noted for its beautiful berries of famous names. The setting out of these berries is requiring considerable attention among our farmers, and we shall probably have increased acreage this year of them, about twice the number formerly. A great many of the gardeners are experimenting with new varieties, having had considerable success with the few vines that they have been testing the past year. been testing the past year.

The red blood sucker, it allowed sumdent latitude, will drain the system of any fowl, and the very essence of egg-production is drawn from the body of a hen in an infected house. It will pay better to secure insectproof perches, which may be constructed as follows: Have a piece of iron tubing which demands the highest price. When the product is the security of the string the past year. ordinary berries have been selling in Boston as low as ten cents a box, some of the Reading berries have been sold as high as twenty-five and thirty-five cents a box, consequently it has paid the farmers here to devote as much time as they can in developing the strawberry to a degree of perfection which has met the highest competitor, going into the largest markets, and practically

OSCAR HOWE. Reading, Mass.

The Culture of Flowers.

in the country places that a little bed here and there adds so much to the appearance of the place, that one hardly realizes the importance each fall of laying out such plans and designing such beds for another season, that it would seem as if one would give a moment or two at this season of the year in

which to study another season's work.
We even find in looking over our places in made our little garden appear, and how few of us are satisfied with what we have done ning. There are over three hundred different perennial flowers that one can plant in the fall of the year. If these plants are selected properly as to their flowering and size one can have the most gorgeous effect each season, and at the same time compete with his neighbor who is buying all potted grown plants. Root planting certainly has a decided preference to the pot-grown plants, even if it constitutes such beautiful

plants as the geranium, heliotrope and porsythian, etc. Probably one of the most popular little plants is the pansy. It is a delightful grower all the year round when planted in a desirable spot. The pansy needs fairly rich soil, plenty of sunshine and plenty of water. The old idea of planting the pansy in the shade is not correct. It is apt to produce stalk rather than flower. The thrifty pansy is raised best under heat. The only difficulty is never to water it when the

The nasturtiums, both dwarf and running, are probably more generally planted than any other of our seed stock. They are more hardy and stand a great deal of care-less care. The petunia is really a hybrida. s matters worse. The Wickson will lit grows almost as easily as weeds and fur-ind our winters, and I fear if it did it not be popular on the market. We carly summer until frost. There are many early summer until frost. baye very few of the Chabot. I am trying one hundred of the October Purple. Of the European varieties, the Monarch, Grand Duke, Reine Claude and German Prune are proven our best. The old Magnum Bonum and hamsons are very popular still, though not much grown. The Reine Claude promises viake a leading place for canning.

PEACHES.

We have made a start to grow an appreciable matity of this fruit. The trees got a bad setback last winter by the low temperature. This will cool the ardor of the peach enthesiast in our country. Our summer sare scarcely warm enough to ripen a large succession of peaches, though we grow a few varieties to a high degree of perfection. We have no use for cling-stones.

We have a beautiful olimate for cherries. Of the sweet varieties, the Gov. Wood, Windsor and Black Barbarian are the most varieties and require but little care. The

Profit in Geese.

That geese are profitable and should be once generally kept there is no denying one generally kept there is no denying on they will never be a commercial success. The quince is all right.

The quince is all right.

The quince is all right.

The profit in Geese.

The quince is all right.

The profit in Geese.

The quince is all right.

The profit in Geese.

The quince is all right.

The pull one decides to state the great stirred transcent on the form of the second one of the second state of the second and the most water and the most



HARVESTING NOVA SCOTIA GRAVENSTEINS. Average sized Gravenstein apple trees eleven years old at Hilcrest orchards, owned by R. S. Eaton, Kentville, M. S. See article, "Orcharding for Profit."

water. They are little grown now. The balsams as a rule are not given room enough for perfect development; they will easily cover twelve to eighteen inches of space each way. The Ageratum: For strengthening the garden's color forces in blue no annual is as good as this flower, which shows some exquisite and unusual shades of this color. Though often used in bedding and borders with such plants as the geraniums, amarantus, etc., the rose, white and blueisorts are exceedingly attractive when mingled with alyssum, candytuft and similar plants. They grow so well almost anywhere that many combinations are possible for them. The attractive aster is most vigorous of any plants. They aster is most vigorous of any plants. They are exceedingly popular, especially in Sep-tember and October, when they are seen at their best. Phlox are dazzling in effect, particularly so when shown in masses or

The poppy follows closely on to the stage of the tulip. No other flower so bold and brilliant, has the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. A sandy loam suits popples best. Sow thinly There is quite an art in the selection and covering very slightly, as the seed is quite

garden, and there are so many of our homes early sowings when the ground is cool and will produce a moist. The portulaca, a charming little an- rate of 2\frac{1}{2} or three bushels per acre.-C. S. nual, is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth, and has the faculty of flourishing under almost all conditions. The hot sun and a light, sandy soil suits it best. Nothing is prettier for beds, edgings, rock-work and for filling up irregular spaces, etc. The seed does not germinate until hot weather and should be sown late. The

weather and should be sown late. The ricinus is picturesquely, showy and imposing. It gives to the garden a tropical effect and can be used in a variety of ways.

The salvia is a standard bedding plant

Barley and peas is another forage crop valuable for fall feeding. It has advantages for late forage not possessed by oats and peas. While oats are damaged by heavy frosts, barley will remain vigorous and continue to grow until early in November. particularly so when shown in masses of ribbon beds contrasting in colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in bablt, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care.

The poppy follows closely on to the stage in Angust. We have used this crop for in August. We have used this crop for soiling purposes as late as the middle of November. Some farmers have had poor success in growing the peas when sown in the summer. Where this is the case, the flowers, especially for one's small. The best plants are grown from oats or the barley may be grown alone, and rood crops when seeded at the Phelps, Connecticut.

Raising Fancy Chicory.

The chicory crop is made a specialty near Brussels, Belgium, being used as a salad and the roots as a substitute for coffee. It is

sold in large quantities during January, February and March.

The seed is planted in April, carefully thinned out by hand and cultivated during the summer. In September and October the plants are taken up, the leaves cut of



THE RUSSIAN VETCH

and bloom profusely in any light rich soil.
Both the tender and hardy perennial sorts
bloom the first year, and all are treated as
annuals. The snapdragon is one of our
finest perennials, flowering the first year as annuals. Its bright-colored, curiously formed flowers always excite interest, and

that keeps the garden bright with color about two inches from the root and the until late in the autumn. The plants grow plants placed in trenches in three layers. plants placed in trenches in three layers, each layer being covered by ten inches of earth and from twelve to fourteen inches of horse manure. The cover produces a heat which causes the chicory to sprout and send up leaves bloached white and of very attractive appearance. The vegetable pre-pared in this way is salable all through the winter when other vegetables are out of market. Experiments have been made with market. Experiments have been made with heating layers of plants by hot water or steam, similar to that employed in rhubarb-forcing establishments in this country. In all probability rhubarb houses or cellars could be used for forcing chicory by the method described.

method described.

A light and moderately rich soil is recommended for chicory. The seed is sown in drills twelve inches apart and one inch deep. They are thinned to from six to nine inches and hoed frequently through the summer. In England it is found that chicory may be produced in winter in mustroom houses or in boxes under greenhouse benches where a temperature of sixty degrees can be hed. In some localities in France, caves or [cellars are much used for foreing chicary.

HEAT, rye, oats and barley are dependent on Potash for proper nourishment to produce full, heavy kernels of fine milling quality, and strong stalks which do not lodge.

A complete fertilizer, containing not less than 6 per cent. of actual Potash, is best for grain. A larger amount may be frequently used with added profit.

Our books on agriculture will be sent free to all farmers who write for them.

Address, German Kali Works, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

Sire of forty-one in list, one producing son, six producing daughters

The Champion Trotting Stallion of 1892. FEE \$100, with usual return privilege.

By Kremlin; dam Almera (dam of 6 in list), by Kentucky Prince. Fastest four-year-old out in 1902. Sire of three-year-old, trotted mile 2:19; half 1:05, in 1904. Sire of three-year-old, paced mile 2:15; half 1:04, in 1904.

FEE \$50, with usual return privilege.

Wm. Russell Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.

WE HAVE SOME VERY GOOD

PERCHERON STALLIONS

T. L. & J. L. DeLANCEY, and Brooders Northfield, Minn.

WENONA'S GREAT STUD SHIRE, FRENCH and BELGIAN STALLIONS

OUR third importation of 1904 arrived a few days before New Years of over 100 head of draft stallions, two years old or over. In this lot were 40 Belgians, 40 French and the balance English horses. We make a specialty of the big, thick, strawberry roans. We have in this lot 30 roans of the best of quality and biggest size. The three importations of 1904 number over 300 stallions. This last importation is in fine shape, not one with a cold or a cough and every one for sale. We do not keep a few overfed pampeled horses year after year for showing and borrow the balance of our show herd. We bring out every year a new champion, and in 1904 two new champions, one at St. Louis, the other at the Innternational. We have now loo stallions of the wide-as-a-wagou sort. In fact we will guarantee to show intending purchasers more big wide sound draft stallions than any stable in a merica or we will pay all expenses and leave the purchasers to be the judges. We guaranted 60 per cent breeders, insure against death by any cause if desired and give the easiest and most satisfactory terms. Come to Wenona and see the oldest importer today in the business and the importer that has brought more thick breeding stallions of 2000 ibs, than any three firms today in the business, and prices to suit you all.

50—RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED, Either on Salary, Commission or at a Price—50 Or we will sell to small dealers and take pay when sold by them, provided good security is given.

ROBERT BURGESS & SON, Wenona, Ill Wenona is on the Illinois Central R. R. and Chicago & Alton R. R.

ED. LUBBEN,

SÜRWÜRDEN, GRAND DUKEDOM OF OLDENBURG,

GERMANY,

Oldenburg Coach Horses

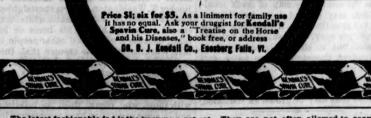
MY horses have wen numerous prizes in Europe, North and South America, Australia and South Africa. Customers in the United States have also wen a great many prizes on horses purchased of me. I only mention HANNIBAL, the GEAND CMAMPION STALLION at the WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, 1864.

Surwurden is railway, post and telegraph station on the Bremen-Hude-Nordenham Line, 15 hours from Paris, 20 from Loadon, 2 from Bremen (landing place of North German Lloyd steamers) 3 from Hamburg. English spoken and corresponded.

It is possible to save your horse from the disastrous effects of Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and

Kendall's

18



The BAY STATE NURSERIES

The Bay State Nurseries (w. n. wyman) North Abington, Mass.

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Mrs. Fleming is a star herself.

Peace! Oyster Bay is a greater pla than The Hague.

Theodore is now a name great in m of wisest censure.

M. Witte says he played Jack Indiffer

Well, there is at least one mayoralty can

The infant son of the Czar does not er

Mr. Roosevelt always comes up serenely

Get out your opera glasses to see the The theatrical season has reopened.

A third term? Well, perhaps, but not according to precedent, and Grant did not get If Alice goes to Pekin to see the Dowage

Empress she ought to bring back some rare old China that she can leave to her heirs. What's in a name? Kittery is not a very

dignified appellation, but it marks the birth-place of a dignified document. Many happy returns of the day, Mrs

Julia Ward Howe. One may be young at

heart even at eighty-six. Women are always on the lookout. That's

the reason one of them has discovered new heavenly body. Poker is not M. Witte's favorite game

though by their smiling, many people seem Does Gen. Miles wear Douglas shoes? If he does, he may walk into gubernatorial

Bear with me for a while was what Kermit Roosevelt said when he slew the brown

The hatter and the tailor do not mind Fall. That's the time they pick themselve

Yellow Jack is packing up his trunks to leave New Orleans. He never will be missed. His room is better than his som-

How would you like to be rich enough to purchase a seat on the New York Stock Exchange? A small fortune of \$83,000 would

Polygamy, it is said, is to be made a profession in this country, and the spirit of Brigham Young rejoices. Mormonism is

The oyster cocktail is here. Try it at your Sunday dinner, Russian and Japanese envoys. It will make good digestion wait on The Vermont received its baptism of

champagne not withstanding the prohibition people; and Mr. Faxon at Quincy was not far distant, either.

It was a harem scarum fellow who said that the Turks and the Indians came from one common stock. One wife is trouble enough for the noble red man.

What will poor Portsmouth do now? It can never again hope to have two such sensations as the peace convocation and the earthquake simultaneously. There were a great many handshake

across the sea this week with Theodore, but they did not tire him half so much as the handshaking at a reception at the White

The Fogg family enjoyed a talk on kissing at the American House, this week, by one of their number, and there was nothing misty about it. It was a pretty plain speed on osculation.

Jewish immigration increases in New York constantly, and still our Hebrew friends talk of going back to Palestine. Perhaps they will do this, however, after they have reformed the politics of Gotham

M. Witte was blarneyed out of three dollars at The Wentworth by an itinerant musician who discoursed most execrabi music. The Russian diplomatist does no know the customs of the country. A nickel would have been enough.

The free Randidge excursions have bee very much enjoyed by the children during summer. Mr. Randidge's money was not tainted, but he charged "whopping" big prices for the fashionable cothing that he ade while he was in the flesh. His patrons able in the Eastern States. paid their money and they took their choice

For those who intend to locate new homes in distant parts of the country, a usefu guide is the soil survey map of each local ity, which may be had from the Department of Agriculture at Washington for a few cents per copy. The survey is not yet complete, but it already includes nearly one hundred thousand square miles, and will cost when completed over six million dollars. The various kinds and condition of soil are shown in different colors, and the crops thus may be grown as indicated

Certain tricky members of the real estate fraternity are still being heard from. The latest incident is the sale of a farm to a man in a distant city, as the basis of a highly-colored description at outrage high prices. When the buyer reaches the farm, which he was in such haste to secure lest somebody else should get it first, his disappointment resembles that of the newspaper joke farmer who has bought a gold-plated brick. Really, there is no way to fully protect the "Easy Marks," whether they live in the city or in a farming town. Some men who would decline to buy s melon without "tunking" it, or a newsa farm or mining stock or a wife on some unknown agent's recommendation. Exce is a necessary medicine, but it ems a pity that so many people insist on taking an overdose.

Can a city man farm successfully? Of course he can, if he is willing to learn gradually and has pluck enough to been at it. Most of the failure are made by men who do not realise their own inexperience and

lack of the right kind of training, and who try to start where many a farmer we glad to leave off. Books are not They do not tell how to harness a horse or catche a piecer manage the hired man; how to mend a mowing machine, where to sell a load of vegetables, or what to do when the team horses get mired. Hundreds of items of experience, mere trifles if met one by one, which is door the man who meets too many experience, mere trince if met one by one, quickly floor the man who meets too many of them at once. Even the man who can hire a superintendent to look after the details is likely to feel any lack of experience in a costly manner. The farmer whom a full purse only keeps from failure, can hardly be termed a success. To go slowly enough to learn is the only safe way for the city man on a farm. city man on a farm.

A New Hampshire correspondent, evidently a young man, thinks of leaving the farm, and inquires about the profession of electrical engineering. No doubt there are great opportunities connected with the de-velopment of electricity, but it is not more promising than other occupations unless the student is well adapted and thoroughly the student is well adapted and thoroughly prepared. Long years of patient hard work without pay are required. A young man well known to the writer chose this profession some twenty years ago at the age of eighteen. He went through college, grad-uating at twenty-two, then three years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating at twenty-five. Next he spent Electric Company, at an average salary of 87 per week. Finally at twenty-eight years of age he was ready to do active work in this profession and is now doing well. But the time and expense of the thorough training such as is needed for the modern re quirements would cause young men to hesitate unless sure they have the tale t and money needed to put them through to sue-

The nearby truck grower is often considered to have an advantage in the fact that he markets his own produce, but the advantage is not all one way. It must be considered that his produce is raised on high-priced land and that he must keep eams and men to haul the stuff to market from five to twenty miles, mostly at night. Sometimes even nearby truck hardly pays for the cost of gathering, although such co-casions are unusual. It requires the time of one good man to drive the wagon and attend to the marketing. The wagons must be loaded the night before, the trip to the market made in time to reach the stand very early, and the salesman must spend the whole forenoon in disposing of his load and returning to the farm. Sometimes when the market is slow nearly the whole day is required. The distant shipper who simply carts his stuff to the railroad station and leaves the rest to the commission man has troubles of his own, but if his produce is mething that the market wants · nd is of a choice grade. his patronage will be desired and the commission man will do his level best. There is something to be said for both ways of transacting business.

The Farmer's Strong Position.

A fact of much general importance farmers has been recently brought out in connection with a statement of the wealth, population and production of the United States. It is found that the demand and use of leading products is increasing faster than production. This is especially true of

the agricultural products.

During the past ten years the wheat crop found that the consuming power has in- their time is their own. They arise at six-flour for each person and from 17.18 to 26.74 sides ordinary farm work they dig ditches, bushels of corn for each person. At the build roads and help construct public same rate of increase of population and works. As to the cost of the new plan, it is consumption which has taken place during the past ten years no less than 842,000,000 ushels will be required to feed our people in 1914, while at the present rate of gain in production the crop of wheat at that time would not be equal to the demand unless new areas are devoted to wheat, which is nardly likely in this country, and it will no doubt be necessary to import wheat in large quantities, supposing present conditions to

The population is quite sure to increase while there is a very distinct limit to the producing power of the soil. While progress may be made, without doubt will be made, increasing the yield by improved varieties and improved methods of culture, it seems very probable that the wheat crop has seen its lowest prices, and that the gen eral tendency from now on will be toward a higher level of prices in this country. Wheat is taken for an illustration, but much the same is true of other agricultura while the price of these varies from year to year until the general tendency is almost lost aight of, the figures show a gain of consumption over production, and such a tendency can only end in one way, in the better prices for the products cor The time may return when grain produc-tion and stock raising will again be profit-

The Color Line.

The South is in a fever again over the cial consideration that is extended to Booker T. Washington. In its shortsighted ness it seems to believe that a white man hould not invite him to his home or his table, because it may make other people of Mr. Washington's race assume that they re on a social equality with the whites.

Nothing more absurd than this can carcely be imagined. The blacks are not anxious, as a general thing, to associat with those who regard them as inferiors and in some cases they have a contempt for what they call the poor white trach.

When a negro in point of education is or par with his white neighbor, there is no ceason why he should not receive the same cial attention as his paler-skinned brother. His color should be no bar to his advance ent. Those who do not wish to receive him are not obliged to welcome him to their hearthstones any more than they are ound to receive guests of their own hue whose companionship is distasteful.

Indeed, we believe there are social distinctions even among the negroes themselves. They do not all harmonize, as far as social relations are concerned, any more than do the so-called Caucasians. No matter what location is panetrated we will find airs of superiority assumed by some over airs of superiority assumed by some over those whom they regard as their inferiors, and the social barrier is never broken down. Society protects itself, as it has a perfect right to do, and the Southerner is under no obligations to recognize socially the negro. He can let him severely alone, but this does not appear to satisfy the South. It has a vague idea that the negre is going to ride rough shed into its

drawing-rooms and escort the matrons or daughters of the house into dinner. Therefore, in view of the fact that Mr. Washington is being entertained in their homes by Northern gentlemen, the South proposes to withdraw all support from Tuskeree. This is a most lame and in

ston, for in no country but the United States would Booker T. Washington be shut out from social respect because of his complexion or his African descent. On account of his services to his race he has won regard at the North, and in intellect and behavior he is appropriate the services to his race he has won regard at the North, and in intellect and behavior he is appropriate. havior he is apparently the peer of his entertainers, who would not give a recep-tion for a rough, untutored negro any more than they would for an uncultured white.

Good Cows, Well Fed.

The skilled dairymen of Holiand have become very prosperous despite the high-priced land worth \$500 to \$2000 per acre. Labor is somewhat cheaper in Hölland, but a more important item is the quality of the cows, the average yield of the cow being about four thousand quarts of milk per cow yearly, which is much more than double the

yield in this country.

But the American dairyman need not conclude that he should sell all his cows and buy those of the Dutch breads. Conditions in Holland are somewhat different. The land reclaimed from swamp districts and inland seas is of unusal richness and especially adapted for producing forage crops. The Dutch dairy farmers practice a kind of soiling system and do not have much land corresponding to our rough Eastern pastures, where the heavy Dutch catale are at some disadvantage compared with the smaller, more active breeds. The climate, also, is rather favorable to heavy production

of both forage crops and milk.
Other breeds beside the Holstein and
Dutch Belted which produce large quantities of milk and butter in their native country are the Gdernseys and Jerseys in the Channel Islands of England, where dairy-ing is perhaps equally as profitable as the same branch of farming in Holland. All that would be safe to conclude from the re-markable success of dairying in either country would be that it pays to keep good cows of whatever breed and to feed them

A Modern Labor Colony

It is not much to the credit of the British pauper system that it was necessary for an American to suggest the idea of the poorfarm system as prevailing in this country for many years. It seems that the village poor in Great Britain have been kept in a kind of workhouse, without opportunities for useful labor, and either allowed to live in idleness or perform such useless work as breaking stone for the road and the like.

Under the persuasion of an enterprising American one of the towns was induced to try the poor-farm system, and it seems likely now to become the prevailing plan. It is, in fact, a distinct improvement on the poor labor colony, and special effort is made to keep away the demoralizing features of the pauper system and to encourage the selfreliance and independence of those assisted.

At the start it was the firm belief of the

guardians of the poor that the paupers vould not work even if given a chance in the first experimental poor farm there were only two cases of refusal to work, and many of the inmates have not only learned to work, but become so proficient that they During the past ten years the wheat crop has increased from 267,000,000 bushels to tions. Good meals, absence of they interference and plenty of hard work are the main features, and they work successfully.

The men labor until five o'clock, after which have a Saturday afternoon holiday. Befound that the cost is somewhat less than the old system of comparative idleness, while the effect on the men is a great improvement, fitting many of them to take care of themselves.

Peace and War.

Diplomacy is a pleasant game enough when it produces results that are for the benefit of mankind, but when it leads up to renewal of the horrors of war for the sake of an extravagant idea of national honor of from an exorbitant demand for indemnity, it is a curse to the whole civilized world and the inhabitants thereof, and a relapse into barbarism which cannot be pardoned at the present day.

If those who elect to continue a contes

by their refusal to come to terms should be placed in opposition to each other in mortal combat, there would be less delay in settlement of national disputes on a peace basis, but, unfortunately, it is the rank and file of the people they are supposed to represent who will suffer through their ob-

If the war should be again actively resumed in the Far East there will be much more suffering than there has be and the horrors that it has already pre-sented will be repeated and enlarged. The destruction of life and property will be on a gigantic scale never before approached in history, and thousands upon thousands of lives will be sacrificed to a senseless ambition for power.

Russia nor Japan can afford to continue the war. Russia cannot obtain the means to do it without crushing her peasantry and driving them into military slavery. Japan will reduce herself to bankruptcy if the war is long continued, and make her men and their families miser able by her continued demand for so

and still more soldiers. The subjects of both nations would be more than pleased if the envoys would se ect a place and fight each other to a finish with some instruments more forceful than their tongues or their written specifications But, alas, this cannot be, and the strug gling masses must suffer through the gre gling masses must built patrictism but of their rulers, who talk patrictism but the sword themselves in de e of their country. When peace is proposed they smilingly put the qu as if war were only a pastime, and not who General Sherman so emphatically called

The Luxury of Doing Good.

Ingratitude is the meanest of the vio and its existence is often die the man who wants to help his kind, thank heaven, there are people who ris above this feeling of depression, and labo earnestly to succor even the mentally ob-tuse who do not realize when they are being benefited, and like the beasts, accept a favo benefited, and like the beasts, secept a favo without even an impulse of gratefulnes Ay, these ingrates are even worse that the brute creation, for the dog recognises an loves the hand that feeds him, though ther

than to once only wound the breast of truth.

And there are private philanthropists who are constantly doing good in spite of all temptations to regard all applicants for aid as imposters. The fact is that those most deserving shrink from the task of asking help and often suffer in silence, while people more brasen beg and beg and beg again with a persistency that shows they are devoid of shame, or even common decency. The latter are the professional beggars, who are too indolent to attempt to earn an honest

are often laughed at by the more hard-hearted neighbors who never bestow char-ity at all, because they pretend to be afraid that they will be cheated, but they are, according to the New York Mail, easily taken in where all kinds of fraudulent sel which promise quick returns from the investment of a small amount of money are presented. They are, indeed, more often overreached than the man or woman who enjoys the luxury of doing good.

Are Farmers' Institutes Worth While? Frequently the question is asked "Are Farmers' Institutes a benefit to the average agriculturist?"
Undoubtedly they are, and in more ways

The Institutes call the farmers together, and make them better acquainted. And the social life is by no means of small importance. The farmer is too much inclined to get into a rut socially, and stay there. The life of the majority of farmers is of necessity somewhat restricted. The farmer lives more within himself than men of other trades and professions. His farm, him trades and professions. His farm, his crops, his animals, and the problem which confronts him continually—making the farm pay—confine him at home, and absorb his thought and attention. He must make a living for himself and family, keep his buildings in comfortable repair, and pay the taxes. And paying the taxes is a hard fact with which most farmers are very well

when night comes, he is too tired, he says, to dress up and go to a neighbor's for an evening's exchange of thought. He knows well enough that it always does him good to get out, but the incentive is hardly strong enough, and so he falls into the habit of reading a little about the murders and divorces in the deliverger and then and divorces in the daily paper, and then going to bed.

But when the Institute is to be held in his

grange hall and the speakers are coming from out of town, he feels a sort of a moral philestion to put on his other clothes, black his boots and harness up and take his wife along to hear what those fellows from Bos-ton have got to say. They have taken pains to come to him and he owes it to them to go

and listen to their talk.

Perhaps they may not tell him anything which he did not know before. Perhaps from his store of practical knewledge he could give them "points" upon the very matter they are striving to elucidate, but the facts they bring out come to him in a new form, and open up new channels of

Very likely they provoke discussion, and discussion will generally draw out whating encyclopedias. ver knowledge the audience may posse A speaker who has the faculty of provoking discussion is always a profitable man for an institute meeting. When you can get people to express their ideas, then some information is sure to be forthcoming. not know, and if he can be made to tell it. then that is so much for your advantage Whenever anybody cuts across a man's pet views, or theories, then he will rise to de-fend them, and before the matter is dropped

The Farmers' Institute should be a pla for the free interchange of thoughts and ent should take hold and add his, or her. mite to make the occasion a profitable one. The progressive, up-to-date farmer should make it a point to attend the Institutes

every one of them. The speakers ought to be not men who farm on paper, but men who have raised colts and calves; men who have worked with the hoe and manure fork; men who have stuck to the plow handles, and plowed deep. They should be men whose boyhood was passed on the old farm-men who are not ashamed to own that they sprang from the rural population—men who have tested the theories they are advocating, and who

are prepared to demonstrate the truth of what they utter.

All wholesome interchange of thought and opinion among men of a like profession is a benefit to those who participate, and the farmer should lose no opportunity of learning how other men believe it best to manage a farm, and to conduct the farming

Let us have the Institutes, by all means and be there every time to welcome the speakers, and help them on in their good work. CLARA AUGUSTA TRASK.

A Western Form Leader.

A prominent leader of western farming interests is F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Coburn was born on a farm in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, in May, 1846. He served in the civil war in two Illinois regiments. was mustered out in 1866, and went to Kan. sas the next year, walking across the Missouri river on the lee to reach the State he has since so notably served. Actively en-gaged as a farmer and breeder of improved live stock until 1880, he was called to Topeka in the service of the State's Board of Agriculture. A year later he was made secretary of the board, but shortly after e editor of a prominent live ournal. In 1894 he was again ele stary and his re-election at each succe ing bi-ennial meeting of the board has b decade of his work with the Kansas decade of his work with the Kansas of of Agriculture, Mr. Coburn has press fifteen books on agricultural subjects the board in addition to his regular re-

ORCESTER KEMP MANURE SPREADER



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beater bearings, absolutely preventing binding of shafting when driven over rough land, as, one at either side of the apron, for drawing the load out evenly to the beater. an driver's seat, regulating different amounts per sere without driver's leaving his seat

atic return of floor. Everything controlled from the driver's seat, ed tall board makes tight box of the body, and when raued acts as retai Patented tall June of the manure.

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cept up with the times in matters pertainlarger fairs and expositions, both in con-pection with his work as secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and through other official positions. At New Orleans Mr. Coburn awarded all prizes given for exhibits of swine at the Exposi tion of 1884. He was the sole judge of four different breeds of swine at the Columbian in Chicago, in 1893, and one of the commit-tee of three who made all other swine awards at that World's Fair.

Mr. Coburn's selection as Chief of the Live Stock Department of the Universal Exposition at St. Louis was without solici-tation and wholly unexpected on his part, and made after the management had given long and careful consideration to the claims of a number of very able gentlemen who were aspirants, and who presented endorse-ments of the highest order. The World's Fair directors had no doubt as to Mr. Coburn's capacity. His service for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has made the Kansas " red line " series of agricultural reports authoritative wherever agriculture, animal husbandry and dairying are factors of prosperity. His "Swine Husbandry" has stood as the best book upon the subject of which it treats since it was published, more than a quarter of a century ago, and "Alfalfa," by F. D. Coburn is recognized as a standard authority upon that invaluable product. The leading improved cattle breeders' associations have by resolution given their unqualified thanks for his publications relating to cattle husbandry. "Swine Husbandry," "The Horse Useful," "Cow Culture," "Alfalfa," "Modern Dairying," "Forage and Fodders," "The Helpful Hen," and riculture, animal husbandry and dairying and Fodders," "The Helpful Hen," and "The Modern Sheep," are among the determinative books he has contributed to these industries. In addition to an immense amount of work along these lines Mr. Coburn has been a coutributor on live Mr. Coburn has also been a regent, presi-

ient or vise-president of the Board of Re-



gents of the Kansas State Agricultural Col ege for many years. He was married in 1867 to Miss Lou Jenkins of Kansas. They have two daughters and a son, all of whom are graduates of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

A magazine writer said recently that Mr. Coburn has two key words-work and ac curacy. It is a favorite saying among his friends that his idea of recreation is a little more work. He sometimes alludes to his nethods of work as having always been, whether he would or no, adjusted to the eight-hour system, viz.: "eight hours in the forenoon and eight hours in the afternoon." His department at the Exposition was one of the last to be organized, but in about a half-year's time he had prepared and submitted a classification wholly unprecedented in its thoroughness, breadth and its disbution of prize money. The compre-nsiveness which Mr. Coburn puts into his tasks is well exemplified in the fact that this complicated work, bearing upon so many conflicting interests, has been ac-cepted virtually without material adverse

Official List of Fairs.

STATE AND GENERAL te, New York City Oct. 31-Nov

an PARA	
Blugham,	Rinoham
	Farmers' Club
Bristol, Br	istolSept. 26, 27, 2
Central, W	/aterville
Cumberlan	d Farmers' Club, West Cumber-
IBBU	Sept. 26, 2
	rset, HartlandOct. 8-
	0
Franklin,	Farmington Sept. 12-14
Freeport P	oultry Association, Freeport Dec. 27-29
Hancock, I	Sluehill
Hancock C	ounty Fair Association, Ellsworth
Hancock, 1	North Amberst
	ReadfieldSept. 26-2
	North Union Sept. 16-25
Lake View	Park, East Sebago
Lee, Lee	a posterior de la constantina della constantina
Lincoln, D	amariscottaOct. 3-5
Madawaski	MadawaskaOct. 21
New Glone	ester and Danville, Unner Gion-
cester	Sept. 26-28 stook, Presque IsleSept. 13, 14
North Aroc	stook, Presque Isle Sept. 13, 14
	vick, North Berwick
North Kno	x, Union Sept. 26-28
Orrington,	Orrington
Oxford, No	rthern Andover
oxford, So	ath ParisSept. 19-21
liscataquis	. Foxeroft Sept. 29-30
	Richmond
agadahoe.	TopshamOct. 10-12
mity Park	Association, Unity Oct. 3,4
Valdo and	Penobscot, MonroeSept. 12-14
V. Oxtord.	FryeburgOct. 3, 4, 5
Vest Pench	scot, Exeter Sept. 26-28
Vest Wash	ington, Cherryfield Sept. 19-21
	NEW HAMPSHIEE.
law Oak Pa	rk, Greenfield
ochester.	RochesterSept. 26-29
ullivan Cl	aremont Oct 9-5
univan, or	VERMONT. Oct, 3-5
attenkill.	Manchester Sept. 12-14
princfield.	SpringfieldSept. 12,13
alley. Bra	ttleboroSept. 24-27
Indsor. W	oodstock Sept. 26-28
/incoskt 3	Waterbury Sept. 12-14
Indones,	MASSACHUSETTS.
	nd Salisbury, Amesbury Sept. 12-14
INCESTORE	UxbridgeSept. 22, 23
rockton, H	rocktonOct. 3-6
linton. Clin	tonSept. 13-15

ampshire, Franklin and Hampden, North-Middlesex North, Lowell... Middlesex South Framingh Plymouth, Rridgewater.... outh Worcester, Sturbridge. ... Sept. 14, 15 RHODE ISLAND. Sept. 12-15 CONNECTICUT. Sept. 20.22

Newport, Ports n, Harwinton -Sept. 26-28 Sept. 12-14 ckville, Rockville asbury, Simsbury Stafford Springs, Stafford Springs. Suffield, Suffield Union, Huntrigton ... Oct. --.Sept. -Sept. 21-22 Union, Sumers.
Waterbury, Waterbury.
Wethersfield, Wethersfield.
Willimantie, Willimantie
Windham, Brooklyn.
Woodstock, South Woodstock .Sept. --NEW YORK. fton, Afton. Sept .26-29

rican Institute, New York. Orygen, Dryden. Dundee, Dundee. Sept. 19-2 Sept. 12-15 _Sept. 25-2

Oct. 10-13

.... Sopt. 8-16

Late : There head of require shows week. slow ar of 150 R cows, \$ hors so Stock 110s calv hogs, 16 685 cal Vermos 159 cats

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ASS. Sept. 12-14 pt. 26, 27, 28 Sept. 19-22 -Sept. 26, 27

Sept. 12-14 Dec. 27-29 Sept. 19-21 -Sept. 26-28 -Sept. 16-28

Sept. 26-28 Sept. 13, 14 Sept. 26-28 Sept. 19-21 Sept. 29-30 Oct. 10-13

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Oct. 3, 4 Sept. 12-14 Oct. 3, 4, 5 Sept. 26-28 Sept. 19-21 ...Oct. 3-5 Sept. 12-14 Sept. 12,13 Sept. 24-27 Sept. 26-28 Sept. 12-14

Sept. 12-14 lept. 22, 23 ...Oct. 3-6 lept. 13-15 ept. 14, 15 ...Oct. 5-7 lept. 19-21 ept. 20, 21 .. Oct. 4, 5 ept. 19, 20 ept. 26, 27 ept. 26, 27 ept. 22, 23 ept. 13, 14 ept. 27, 28 ept. 19, 20 ept. 15-17

pt. 12-15 pt. 20.22 opt. — — opt. — — Sept. 19 .Oct. 2-7

t ·26-29 12-14

14-19 25-27 28-30 12-15 26-30 11-13 12-15 12-15 19-21 41-14 26-28 36-29 19-22 12-15 26-28 12-15 28-30 21-23

old 60 calves, 140 lbs, at Mc; Cullen & Wallace, 20

calves, 125 lbs, at 54c.
Live Poultry—To the amount of near 50 000 lbs on
the market for the week. Fowl unchanged at 124@

DROVES OF VEAL CALVES. Maine—E. L. Libby, 38; F. L. Libby, 28; F. L. S. Company, 150; A. D. Kilby, 30; F. O. Thompson, 48; M. D. Stockman, 10; M. D. Holt, 50; Howe & Walker, 5; Goodrich & Brown, 25; C. E. Hanson, 100; G. W. Weston, J. M. Philbrook, 58; Robinson & Gould, 35; H. M. Lowe, 38; U. G. Libbe, 59.

Lowe, 50; U. C. Libby, 30. New Hampshire—F. L.Cotton, 27; Jones & Moulton 10; Ed. Sargent, 35; Wood & Moore, 75; W. G. Brown 2; Cullen & Wallace, 50; Nims & Holbrook, 125.

2; Cullen & Wallace, 50; Nims & Holbrook, 125, Vermont—G. W. Hall, 20; E. G. Piper, 17; R. E. French, 20; Fred Savage, 50; H. B. Combs, 15; W. A. Ricker, 310; B. F. Ricker, 75; Goodrich & Powell, 20; C. Atwood, 21; J. S. Henry, 50. Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 52; O. H. Forbush, 12; H. F. Whitney, 20; R. Connors, 20; H. A. Gilmore, 27; scattering, 170; George Cheney, 25; D. Simon, 16; L. Stetson, 14; A. M. Baggs, 10; A. H. Nelson, 30. New York—G. N. Smith, 17.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

Late arrivals and sales at Brighton on Wednesday: There were 31t tested miled cows besides some 30 head of local cows on the market; too many for the requirements as milk is now plenty. The cow trade shows no improvement when compared with last week. Beef cattle today come in slowly. Bales are slow and unchanged. J. M. Philiprock soid 48 calves, of 150 hbs, at 64c; 34 hogs, of 25 hbs, at 66.7f; 2 milch cows, 345 each; 1 at \$45; 2 at \$37.50 the pair. R. Connors soid 20 cows at \$400,688. How & Walker soid 15 steers, average 900 hbs, at 240,665; e. E. Keegan soid 8 cows, 700,6900 hbs, at 32,7cc.

T. J. Moroney soid veals, 125 hbs, at 6c; bobs at \$2.

Store Pigs—Light sales at \$20,77 a head.

Stock at yards: 2112 cattle, 335 shaep, 21,042 hogs,

Store Pigs—Light sales at \$2007 a head.

Stock at yards: 2113 cattle, 363 sheep, 21,042 hogs, 110s calves, 180 horses. From West, 1819 cattle, 20,500 hogs, 180 horses. Maine, 230 cattle, 363 sheep, 453 hogs, 853 calves. New Hampshire, 89 cattle, 27 calves. Vermont, 20 cattle, 8 hogs, 30 calves. Massachusetts, 159 cattle, 81 hogs, 335 calves. New York, 26 cattle, 12 calves.

12 calves,
Tuesday – Butchers were on the lookout for the
better grades of beef cattle, but the strictly nice
stock was in limited supply; a few good cattle on
the Eastern train. Steers sold at 50%-je; cows at 20%
je; Ceorge Cheney sold J cows, 2850 lbs, at 3c; Z, of
25nd lbs, at 2je; 7, of 8960 lbs, at 1jc. O. H. Forbush
sold 2 cows, 1860 lbs, ät 3c. R. Comnors sold 1 cows,
15nd lbs, at 3c; Z, of 890 lbs each, at \$1.00. A. H. NelSon sold 2 cows, of 2800 lbs at 400.

sold 2 oxen, of 2820 hs. at 4c h. Milch Cows and Springers—Some good springers re on sale, ready to calve, at \$10@50. The demand

be improved. Too many cows on the market du pprices. Poo many cows on the market du pprices. Dealers must make concessions ect sale and have to sacrifice in price to close Goodrich & Brown sold 2 fancy cows at \$50 F.L Libby sold 2 choice cows at \$58:4 at \$56: 845. J. S. Henry sold milch cows at \$25@35

Calves—For good calves steady prices ob-land good demand. J. S. Henry, 36 calves, 130 blc. M. D. Stockman sold 8 choice calves, 1176 Cc. Goodrich & Brown sold 19 calves, 2110 Ba, Sales of slim calves, \$1.75@2.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKETS.

NS-N. Y. and Vt., pea, choice, H. P., \$1.75; Screened, \$1.80@1.70; do. seconds, \$1.40@1.50; Cal. \$2.50; mediums_Choice, hand-picked, \$2.10@ do. screened, \$1.80@2.00; yellow eyes, choice, H.P., @2.10; do. seconds, \$1.75@1.90; red kidney, \$3.10

GS-(Boston Fruit & Produce exchange official atlons): Nearby and Eastern fancy, \$\overline{\pi}\$ dos., \$7\$; Me, Vt. and N. H., extra, \$20\$; do. York State, \$2\$; 2(@22c; Eastern, Vt., New Hampshire and State, fair to good, 16@21c; Western, fancy fresh, Western, fair to good, 16@17c.

CEEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, native, in Toc. (\$1.25; do., seconds \$2\$ bu., \$00,750; do. Williams, \$1.000; do., Maine Gravenstein, \$2\$ bbl., \$2.000; do. Maine Gravenstein, \$2\$ do., Astrachan, \$2\$ bbl., \$2.000; \$2.50; do., Astrachan, \$2\$ bbl., \$2.000; \$2\$ bbl., \$2.50; do., Astrachan, \$2\$ bbl., \$2.000; \$2.50; do., Astrachan, \$2\$ bbl., \$2.50; do., Astrachan, \$2\$ bbl.

stock of eggs as compared with 1904, 60,538 cases.

At Boston receipts for the week were 32,240 turs, 44,335 boxes, or 1,94,325 pounds butter, 6955 boxes of cheese, 26,735 cases of eggs. For the corresponding week of last year receipts were 27,655 tubs, 26,237 boxes, or 1,469,916 pounds of butter, 3243 boxes of cheese and 28,154 cases of eggs.

New York, Sapt. 6. Creamery, extra, 2146/24c; do. first., 346/21c; do. seconds, 186/20c; State dairy, half tubs, extras, 21c; do. firsts, 194/20c; tubs, seconds, 186/15c; lower grades, 176/17c; West'n finitation creamery, firsts, 186/15c; West'n factory, fresh, firsts, 174/6/17c; renovated, 156/20c; packing stock, 156/17c.

The EBRINGS.

AND THE STOCK MARKETS.

AND THE STOCK MA

year, 176,433 cases. In Eastern Cold Storage Company, Sept. 2: Butter, 60,000 packages; last year, 146,833 packages. Increase in total stock of butter as compared with 1944, 64,333 packages; increase in total stock of eggs as compared with 1944, 60,536 cases.

At Boston receipts for the week were 32,249 turs,

Jean, 18,450 cases. In Asserta Coles stock of the coles, 20,75 caches, Decrease in Cola stock of our security to the security of the coles, 20,75 cases of egg. To the corresponding west of last year receipts were 27,560 tubs, 20,27 boxes, or 1,40,154 pounds of butter, 620 boxes of chases and 28,154 cases of egg. To the corresponding west of last year receipts were 27,560 tubs, 20,27 boxes, or 1,40,154 pounds of butter, 620 boxes of chases and 28,154 cases of egg. To the corresponding west of last year receipts were 27,560 tubs, 20,27 boxes, or 1,40,154 pounds of butter, 620 boxes of chases and 28,154 cases of egg. To the corresponding west of last year receipts were 27,600 tubs, 20,27 boxes, or 1,40,154 pounds of coles, 20,27 boxes, 20,2

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

chites, F. C. S. Wheat, No. 2, Sic; do. No. 2, Colores, Sept. 8. Wheat, No. 2, Sic; do. No. 2, red., 79(690; cets, No. 2, 260; barley, malting, 426 and 2, do., feeding, 5(68740; corn. No. 2, yellow, 128.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

The receipts for the week were 3,887,618 pounds domestic, 1,611,619 pounds foreign, against 3,674,600 pounds domestic, 1,611,619 pounds foreign, a decrease of pounds domestic and 1,617,617 pounds foreign, a decrease over same part of 1904 of 22,618,929 pounds domestic an increase of 84,728,724 pounds foreign, a decrease over same part of 1904 of 22,618,929 pounds domestic an increase of 84,728,724 pounds foreign. Tetal excess of receipts over shipments to date, 105,164,400 pounds, compared with excess of 102,256,921 pounds for corresponding period last year. Prices this week are: Fine Hichigan or N. E. flesce, unwashed, 26,380; lifeh or New Engiand, 2 and 2 blood, 26,980; lifeh or New Engiand, 2 and 2 blood, 26,980; lifeh or New Engiand, 2 and 2 blood, 26,980; look and Pa. fine unwashed, 276,240; IX and above, 36,9870; X.36,980; look, 26,980 Scoured wool—Texas and California. 56,970; delaine, unwashed, 46,961c; lood and 2 blood, 416,980; look, 26,980 Scoured wool—Texas and California. 56,970; foreign, 46,980c; Canadian combing, 23,930c. American mohair, 26,980c; Canadian combing, 23,930c.

come Mountains, Deordeld Valley, Hud-ses River Excursion to New York, \$5.00, Oct. 5 from Boston, and Oct. 4 from all other Stations.

other Stations.

The Hoose Mountains and the Deerfield Valley form a combination of mountain grandeur and patoral beauty of rural landscape, seldom seen.

It was Hawthorne who in a ride through this region perceived the variations of nature in her bestowal of beauty upon this favored country, and he expressed it forcibly when he observed that the peaceful seenery of the valley was diversified by the mountains in their offerings of sunshine and shadow, glory and gloom.

gloom.
It is the Fitchburg Division of the Boston & Maine R. R. which has the honor of serving this scenic section; and it is safe saying that no railroad in the United States has such a magnificent border of landscape beauty as the railroad from the "Charles to the Hudson."

Hudson."

This is the route of the \$5.00 excursion from Boston on October 5th, and from other stations on October 6th, and one has but to receive an inkling of what wonders are in store, and a "sure venture" that he will see for himself. After departure from the North Station, it is but a few minutes ere we are in Waltham, the city of watches, and watch out, for you are on the banks of the Charles and about to commence a railroad journey through New England's "Garden of Eden."

commence a railroad journey through New England's "Garden of Eden."

Bustling cities dropped midst the green hills of central Massachusetts; shimmering lakes whose shores are sheltered with large shade trees; silvery streams whose green banks and verdant border lands invitingly welcome us to tarry awhile and rest roaring water falls, snowy cascades; sportive brooks, and huge hills and mountain peaks all pass in the Boston & Maine biograph. At Troy, N. Y., we bid good-bys to the celightful scenery as viewed from a car window. We cross the Hudson and slight from the train at Albany, N. Y. You can enjoy the moonlight view of the Hudson Eiver on the night steamers or remain in Albany over night and take in the sights of the capital city. The day line trip down the Hudson on the palatial steamers is undoubtedly the grandest sail in the country. We pass in plain view of the gorgeous Catskill Mountains, under the famous Poughkeepsle Bridge, past West Foint, Newburg and the historical shrines of the Bevolution, the palisades and all the scenic wonders of a wonderful region; through the mass of flying craft in New York barbor, and dock at the metropolis.

mase of flying craft in New York Barber, and does at the metropolis.

Two days in New York—you can do as you please. Returning, we journey via the Fall River Line steamers to Hoston and other stations, and via the Providence Line to Providence and Worcester. § 5.00 is the round trip rate. Send to the General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine B. R., Boston, for the heartiful illustrated booklet and souvenir of the trip. It describes the journey in detail, and is beautifully illustrated. It will be sent free to any one upon receipt of address.

HUMPHREYS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the EICE PARTS

without loss of time. A.A. FEVERS, Concestions, Inflamma-cures tions, Lung Fever, Milk Pever.

B. B. | SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, curm | Rheumatism. C. C. | SORE THROAT, Quincy, Episcotic,

D. D. WORMS, Bots, Grubs. E. E. COUGHS, Colds, Influence, Influence, Lungs, Pieuro-Pneumonia. F. F. COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, ours: Diarrhea, Dysentery.

G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE. H. H. KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS. I. I. | SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eraptions, curs | Ulcers, Grease, Parcy. J. K. BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat.

60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., \$7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

13 BOOK MAILED PREE. MORGAN STALLIONS FOR SALE

A tew STRICTLY CHOICE sound and large MOBGAN STALLIONS, 3 to 7 years old, every one a show horse; of my own breeding, including Premier Championship for exhibitor. Prices low for quality. L. L. DORSEY.

Anchorage (near Louisville), Ky.

PROUD FELLOWMAN OF ABERLOUR BLACKBIRD OF EDGEWOOD 24

AT THE HEAD OF **Grandview Farm Herd** of Angus Cattle

There are here now for sale buils of the Blackbird and Pride families that for breeding and individuality are the equals of those that topped the sale on bulls at the late International sale in Chicago. We only have a few of those short-legged, thick-fieshed, clean-headed fellows that are characteristic of the eattle at Grandview left, but the orice on them will be ac that are but the price on them will be so that any one wanting a bull will own one after visiting the farm or writing for prices. Come and see them: you are welcome whether you buy or not. We would much rather have inbuy or not. We would much rather have in-tending purchasers visit the farm, but to those that cannot come we beg of you to order with confidence. In order to avoid the expense of public sale we will make attrative prices for a short period. We will

please you.

Farm joins city. Visitors always welcom

For full particulars and prices address CHAS. J. OFF, Peeria, Ill.





Excelsior Revolving Stanchiou THIETY DAYS' TRIAL.
Privilese to return if not estatator.
THE WASSON STANCHION CO.,
Drawer 35, Cuba. N. Y.

CUTAWAY TOOLS for LARGE HAY CROPS Clark's Phi. Action
Custoway Harrow
worse 15,000 tens of
earth in a day.
Send for Circulars. THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO.,

CANADA PURE HARDWOOD ASHES.

The best known and most lasting fertilizer. Good buyers know where to get quality. Below is a sample of the orders I am booking.

New York, June 16th, 1966.

My Dear Mr. Joynt:

My Dear Mr. Joynt:

According to our conversation today you may ship
me 5 large carloads of sales to Kensico. N. Y.
want 3 carloads to spread on 40 acres of land that I
intend to sow to rye this fall, and 2 carloads for our
cemetery. Be sure you send me the Joynt brand.

Very truly yours.

(Sgd.) REESE CARPENTER,

Write for prices and information to

Lucknow, Ontario, Canada. In Scotland and England Highly Important Sales of Pedigree

JOHN JOYNT.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS & SHORT-HORN CATTLE ABENDEEN-ANGUS SALES
Tuesday, Sept 13 next, at BALLINDALLOOH
CASTLE, Ballindalioch, joint sale of a choice lot
of Aberdeen-Angus cattle belonging to Sir Gronco
MACPHERSON GRANT, Bart, of Ballindalioch and
Col. SMITH GRANT of Auchorachan.
Wednesday, Sept 1, at ABELOUR, Banfishire,
sale of a grand lot of Aberdeen-Angus cattle belonging to Mr. FINLAY of Aberlour,
Thurreday, Sept 14, at PORTICE-Angus cattle
belonging to the COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD, Cullen,
House; Mr. GRORGE BRICE, Tochineal; Mr. WilSON, COynschie, and Mr. FORBES, Woodhead of
Kinloss,
Priday, Sept. 18, at PORTICE-ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALES

NOW. Cornschie, and Mr. FORBES, Woodhead of Kinioss.
Friday, Sept. 15, at POBTLETHEN, Aberdeen, foint saie of a splendid lot of Aberdeen-Angus cattle belonging to Mr. GRORGE J. WALKER, Portlethen, and Mr. ORAM, MOFICH.
Baturday, Sept. 16, at ALDRAR CASTLE, Brechin, joint saie of a superior lot of Aberdeen-Angus cattle belonging to Mr. CHALMERS of Aldbar, the Earl. OF AIRDRIE, COTTACH, CASTLE, MCLINGOV Of the Surn. Mr. WILLSHIRE OF PIPOINTE AND MR. KENNEDY Of DOOMholm.
Tuesday, Sept. 18, at BALLIOU COLLEGE, Newcastle. Only 19, and 19, an

cattle belonging to Mr. SHARP, who is leaving his farm.
Friday, Sept. 328, at PERTH AUCTION MARKET, Forth. dispersion sale of the herd of AberdeenAngus cattle, belonging to Mr. WILLIAM HUTCHISON. Airley-wight, who is leaving his farm.
Tweesday, Bept. 32, at PRESTON BISSETT,
Buckinghamshire, sale of a remarkably choice lot of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, all bred by and belonging to the REV. Mr. BOLDEN, and è choicely-bred helfers from the herd belonging to Mr. BRIDGES, Langshott,
Horley.

Noriey.

Notice of a grand lot of Aberdeen Angus
Obtucester, sale of a grand lot of Aberdeen Angus
cattle, belonging to Mr. J. J. Crillan, numbering
about 69 head of the choicest breeding and quality.

SHORT-HORN SALES. Tuesday, Aug. 20, at ABERFELDY, dispersion sale of the famed Mains of Murthly herd of Short horn cattle belonging to Col. Murner; since it sale from Mesers, Lumsday & Mackenziz, Huntingtowerfield. towerfield.

Nednesday. Aug., 36, at PERTH AUCTION
MARKET, Perth, joint sale of the entire herd of
short-horns belonging to Mr. DUNCAN of Balfour.
and choice selections from the herd. belonging to
the Rt. Hon. the EARL of ROBERBRY, Dalmeny
Park; CAPT. STITLING of Keir: Mr. PDRON, Criefvector; Mr. GRAST, Auchnares, and Mr. FERvector; Mr. GHANT, Aucansores, and Mr. Fraceogy, Aug., 18, at TILLYCAIRN, Old Meddrum, annual site of this year's crop of built calves and a number of helters and helter calves from the August of the Company of the C nie.

riday, Oct. 18, within the AGRICULTURAL HALL, Aberdeen, joint sale of buil and heifer calves and cows and heifers from several of the crack herds in Aberdeenshire.

Catalogue on application. Commissions executed.

MACDONALD, FRASEE & CO., Ltd.,
Perth, Scotland.

IT PAYS TO KNOW just what to do when your horse goes lame from Sprates, Ringbone, Spitists, Gorba, of other forms of lameness. Re-member this and have the old reliable remedy on hand. KENDALL'S DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Gentlemen:—I always keep your Rendall's Spowto Governad Bitser on hand and they never full in what you say they will do. I have cured a very bad case of fleephone of long shanding and must say I held very thankful for your sensedy. I recommend it to all. Resply yours, Mick Rayland.

The Famous Greystone Kennels OFFER **Noted Collies at Stud**

Price 91; 6 for 98. Ask your druggist for Rec-dell's Egerin Gure, also "A Trestice on the Herse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENGSBURG FALLS, VT.

Champion Greystone Breadalbane and Greystone Faugh-a-Ballagh, undoubtedly the best pair of American-breds alive. Fee, \$20; Club Members, \$15. At the leading shows this year we won 26 firsts and 25 specials. Young Stock and Brood Bitches in who p for sale. M. BURBELL, Manager, Yonkers, N. Y.

BERKSHIRES Pit to top your herd or add to its matrons. Of al ages and best prise-winning strains. Address ALRE. M. PULFORD, Bet Air, M4.

Percheron Stallions Mares

For Sale at Reasonable Prices E. F. MURRAY, EL PASO, ILL.

NAPOLEON, OHIO.

MIDDEMER, 38.

At a Frebate Court holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middleser, on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

On the petition of JOSEPH FRANKLIN GON-YEAU of Arlington, in said County, praying that his name may be changed to that of JOSEPH FRANKLIN SPAULDING, public notice having been given, according to the order of the Court, that all persons might appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the reasons given therefor are sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made;

made;
It is decreed that his name be changed, as prayed for, to that of Joseph Frankiin Spaulding, which name he shall bereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that he give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS FLOUGHMAN, a new-paper published in Boston, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

GEO. F. LAWTON,
Judge of Probate Court.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of ANSON W. DUNN, late of Cavendish, in the County of Windsor, and State of Vermont, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver General of asid Common wealth.

WHEREAS, Henry H. Amaden, appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Frobate Court for the District and County of Windsor, in the State of Vermont, has presented to said Court his petition representing that as such administrator he is entitled to certain personal property situated in said Commonwealth, to wit: A deposit in the Merrinack River Savings Bank of Lowell in said County of Middlesex, and praying that he may be licensed to receive or to sell by public or private sale on such terms and to such person or persons as he shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and convey such estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the tweitth day of September. A. D. 1905, at aline o'clock in the foremon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. And said petitioner is ordered to serve this dictation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachuserrs PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court, and by serving a copy of said dictation on the Treasurer and Receiver General of said Commonwealth fourteen days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Chalbers J. McIntrier, Require, First Judge of said Court, this seventeenth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. ROGERS, Register.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of the cent per word only, including name, address or including the second per word only. Cach to accompany the

CANADIAN HARDWOOD ASHES—Try this fer-tilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterboro, Canada. ROW GINSENG—More money can be made on one acre growing Ginseng than on 10 acres growing any other crop. Ginseng brings firm \$10 to \$12 a pound, and is easily cultivated: why not try 12? For \$1 I will send you one-half dozen routs and 100 seed, enough for 2 good start, and I guarantee the roots to live and grow or refund money. Full instructions free with each order. Address A. W. PALMER, Urbana, Ill.

SEND lecents in stamps or silver and I will send you five full grown cotton bolls from the Southern field. G. E. CROSBY, De Witt, Ark.

AVOROLLES—The unique, new general purpose fewl. From best imported stock. Pairs, \$5, F. FISKE, Holliston, Mass. EBRETS and Collie Pups. Circular free. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Penn.

DEACH TREES—No. 1 at 3 cents, medium size at 21 cents and No. 2 at 15 cents each. Trees kept dormant until atter May 15. Circular free. R. B. JOHNSTON, Box —, Stockley, Del.

RERKSHIRES—Combination's Best 6386—First in class and hampion at 1963 International Live Stock Exposition—four yearings and four spring bears for sale. All good ones, J. A. LELAND Woodside Farm, Springfield/Illi.

PRING BROOK STOCK FARM. Berkshires—A few very choice-bred glits and boars old enough for service for sale yet. These will be priced to sale as they must go to make room for litters new coming. J. M. HODSON, Manager, Montpeller, O.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A first-class dairyman and buttermaker, one that can take full charge of skyt-five-cow dairy, who can give perfect satisfaction to customers and owner. Address D. J. Me-DONALD, Aurora, III.

DICTURES for wedding gifts. Make your suggestion, whether head or landscape preferred and amount you desire to spend. We can select, frame correctly in latest style and shu by express. Photographs, water-selers. Prints all prices; \$5.00 and upward. Always on hand. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The Picture Shop, 55 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

BERKSHIRES First premium herd boars, from one to two years old. No fancy prices asked. S WHITMORE Horten, Mich. CULL-BLOODED COACH HORSES—Imported from Germany; pedigrees furnished. Address DE BERG & REDENIUS, Dive, Is.

GOS-SI per 15, 35 per 10. Single-combed Brown Leghorns and Sieck Minorces, kept on separate farm. ED M. LASATER, Norris City, Ill. DRIZE-WINNING S. C. Brown Leghorns.—Best lay ing hen there is. Eags, 16, \$1; 30, \$1.75; 50, \$2.56; 108, \$4. A. KLEEN; B. 30, Campbelisport, Wis.

TWO Toung Black Percheron stalitions for sale Baccarat descent; good ones; will sell reasonable. Address ED HELLER, Thorp, Wis. HOICE Light Brahms Eggs, for hatching, \$1 for 18, 30 for \$1.78. W. F. BUNNELL, Route, 2, augusta, Ill.

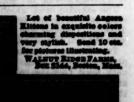
FOR SALE—Buf Plymouth Rock cockerels, Oak-hurst strain, immense birds; also White Wyan-dotte cockerels and pullets fit for showing. Chesp. MISS M. Z. FULLER, Box 712, Glen Ellyn, Ill. ONEY IN EGGS—S. C. B. Leghorns. My method and farm range has developed layers with vigor. My eggs produce layers. One-third fancier's price and better layers. Bi per 30, 52 per 60, 53 per 100, 55 per 200, 58.75 per 200.

VORKSHIRES—Sired by S. H. Colston Eclipse grand champion at St. Louis Exposition. D. Kil-KER, Elkhart, Ind.

NOTED FOR STRENGTH Carlisle's Union Harness Leather IDEAL FACTORY STOCK

economically; makes up attractively; wears like iron and is crack-proof.

F. W. & F. CARLISLE, Saginaw, Mich.



ept. 19-17 ept. 19, 20 ept. 13, 14 fov. 22-25 ept. 14, 15 ept. 21, 22 ept. 13, 14 ept. 14, 15 pt. 28, 29 ept. 13-14 ept. 28-29

Oct. 2-7 let. —— pt. 27-28 pt. 12-15 Sept. 27 ... Oct. 3 pt. 26-28 Nov. 7-9 pt. 12-14 pt. 12-15 pt. 26-28 et. — — Oct. 3-5 pt. — — ot. 21-22 Sept. 20 ot. — — ot. 25-28 ot. 19-21 ot. 12-14 ot. 18-20

Our Domes.

The Workbox.

VASE MAT. Eight diamonds and six rosettes are crocheted separately, then sewed together to complete this mat. They are worked with a steel hook and linen or spool thread. Sew four diamonds together, then three rosettes, again four diamonds, then three more rosettes, and lastly four diamonds. When finished little thread tassels may be made for a finish, put in between diamonds all round mat.

Fasten at the back. This completes one rosette. Six of these rosettes are made. ONE DIAMOND.

Make a chain of 8 stitches and join rous Make a chain of 8 stitches and join round.

1st round—Into this round work as follows: Two double crochet, 5 chain, 2 double crochet, 5 chain, 2 double crochet, 5 chain, 2 double crochet, 5 chain; join last five chain to the first double crochet.

2d round—Three double crochet, 3 chain, 3 double crochet into the first 5 chain of the first round. 1 chain, 3 double crochet.

chain, 3 double crochet, 3 double crochet, 3 chain, 3 double orochet into the second 5 chain of first round, 1 chain, 3 double crochet, 3 chain, 3 double crochet into third 5 chain of first round, 1 chain, 3 double crochet, 3 chain, 3 double crochet into fourth 5 chain of first round, 1 chain joined to first double crochet of this round.

3rd round-Four chain, 1 single croch into the 3 chain of last round. (*) 7 chain, 1 single crochet in same 3 chain, 7 chain, 1 single crochet in same 3 chain, 7 chain, 1 single crochet in same 3 chain, 4 chain, single crochet in the 1 chain of last round

single crochet in the 1 chain of last round.

(*) Repeat from star to star 3 times more.

4th round—(*) 3 chain, 7 double crochet into chain of 7, 1 single crochet in same, 7 double crochet, 1 single crochet in next chain of 7, 1 single, 7 double crochet in next chain of 7, 3 chain, 1 single crochet in next chain of 7, 3 chain, 1 single crochet in single crochet of last round. (*)

Repeat from (*) to (*) 3 times more.

Fasten on wrong side. This completes on diamond. Twelve of these are made.

EVA M. NILES.

EVA M. NILES.

Secrets of Old Time Belles.

The beauties of the old days used powder —a very soft rice powder. They applied it to the face, especially to the nose and chin and forehead. The cheeks were left to their

A lotion for pink cheeks was found in a wonderful milk of oranges, which was known throughout the South of Europe. It was composed of orange flower water, into which was shaken just enough of tincture

of benzoin to make it milky.

They also had a cream of strawberries which tinted the cheeks beautifully. Into some almond oil there was stirred a little strawberry juice. The whole was then heated. To this was added some mutton suet. When cold the whole was poured into a big-mouthed jar, and the water, if there was any, was drained off. An aroma of strawberries remained. This was kept for use upon the face after a ride in the hot

wonderful thing for the healing of the hands, winter and summer, and it would be good even in this day. It had for a basis an ounce of mutton suct, and into this was dropped a sprig of mint.

still hot a little sweet oil was added to it, about a tablespoonful of oil to an ounce of the tallow. It was poured hot into a glazed jar and kept for anointing sunburned noses and rough hands, and for the preservation of the complexion.

The familiar camphor ice, used in those

days as now, was made of such good stuff that it never failed to heal the skin. The recipe called for two ounces of mutton suet, which was placed in a double boiler.

Then, when it was warmed, there was added half an ounce of the best oil. Into as peas. These lumps were ultimately taken out and the material poured out to cool and become camphor ice.

It was a pretty fad of other days to take

eggshells and fill them with the ice. Rib-bons were then tied around them and the shells were swung from the side of the

Scenting cold cream is not a difficult task. Take your cold cream jar to the druggist and let him drop one drop of rose attar in to it. The cold cream can then be melted, stirred and allowed to cool. If expense is a consideration, one can use oil of geranium, lavender or bergamot, or any of the cheaper oils instead of rose.

Some women take a two-ounce bottle of the oil of sweet almonds to the drugglet for the purpose of getting a drop of the attar of rose added to the oil. The whole is then taken home and set in a bowl of boiling

Half the quantity of melted cold cream is then added, and the mixture is beaten with an egg beater or with an egg whip, as it cools. This makes a nice creamy mixture for the skin.

Benzoinated cold cream is a thing that Benzoinated cold cream is a thing that was once on every dresser. It was made by taking home-made cold cream and melting in a double boiler. To this was added a little benzoin in the proportion of six drop to an ounce of the cream. Into this also there was stirred a little powdered borax. The result was a cream which was very fine for the skin after bathing.

The scented bath is almost necessary for beauty. One way is to take a tub of water and pour into it a pint of the beat bath.

and pour into it a pint of the best bath vinegar, and to this add a little of the milk

vinegar, and to this add a little of the milk of cucumbers and the bath is ready.

Exercise is of immense benefit in treating the skin. A woman should exercise until the skin is in a glow. She must exercise until she can feel that her lungs and heart are stimulated. Then she is ready for the skin lotions and for the scented bath.

The exercise upon which the belies of other days depended for their beauty was dancing. Dancing and horseback riding were the two diversions.

To make the neck smooth and round and pretty requires great perseverance. The neck must be managed with cold cream, and it must be bested and managed again. It must be continually treated and mass.

preserve her skin, covers her face with a cold cream. She lays it on very thick, and over this she spreads a thick layer of face powder, using the very best she can buy. Often she does this so thoroughly that the looks as though she was whitewashed. Then also puts on her big automobile veil. The result of protecting the skin by cream and powder is soon apparent. The outicle is covered and the skin remains soft and nice. Dust cannot get into the pores, and wind cannot chap it. The skin is preserved, and the trip does the face no harm at all.

one hap it. The skin is prevent at all.

On her return from her trip, the woman who has protected her face in this way can remove all traces of powder with cold cream. She must cover her face with a thick layer of the best cream that can be made, and must let it stay on at least aftern minutes. She then takes it off with a soft cloth, and there will remain nothing but the smooth, clear, pink skin.

The rain

The rain cure is now being tried by a number of persons in this city whenever opportunity is offered for taking the treatment. Some of those who have taken it say that it is a panaces for all chronic diseases as well as many of the lesser ills of the body.

body.

There is nothing complicated about the rain cure. All that is required of the patient is that he shall stand in the open, with his body bare of all clothing, and let the complex rain pour on him.

falling rain pour on him.

The sensation is said to be very agreeable. Those who have tried the new treatment assert that the rain falling upon the bare body invigorates the whole system, and is especially strengthening to the nerves.

There is no set rule for taking the treatment of the property of the strength of the system.

There is no set rule for taking the treatment. Some of those who began it several months ago, at the early break of winter, have stood in the rain for several hours at a time without suffering effects of a disagreeable character afterward.

Devotees of the rain cure welcome the appearance of a black cloud which forbodes a terrific downpour of rain. It is then that they strip to the skin and get out in their back yards, which are enclosed by high board fences, and let the water come down upon them in torrents.

It is declared that the rain cure is a sure remedy for rhoumatism and that decided

remedy for rheumatism and that decided improvement has been noted in cases of persons afflicted with tuberculosis. For nervous disorders the treatment is said to be infallible. One treatment it is said, will

oure a severe cold.

The treatment is believed to have had its origin in Austin, Tex. So far as can be learned, John Durst, a young business man of this city, was the first person to give it a

A few months ago he was suffering from a severe cold. A rainstorm came up, and while it was in progress he decided to strip and get out into it to see if it would help his cold. There is a high board fence around his back lot. After disrobing in the barn he went into the lot and let the rain fall the rain

upon his bere body.

The experiment was a success. The one treatment cured his cold. Since then he never misses taking the rain cure when at home during a rain. He has perfect health.

He related his experience to some of his friends, and the fad, if such it can be called,

has spread rapidly.

It is recommended that weak persons who take the treatment should not remain in the rain too long at a time and that a vigorous rubbing should follow the

wetting.
It is the theory of those who have taken It is the theory of those who have taken the treatment that its efficacy lies in the tact that the raindrops contain peculiar medicinal properties, and that, coming through the air as they do, they are charged with electricity, which has a direct effect upon the body. Physicians who have been questioned on the subject say that the treatment may have merits in its application to certain ills.—New York Sun.

Rag Carpets Are Revived.

The newest and most fashionable fad among the women of Washington in which not only "society" is engaged, but "the outs" as well, is the weaving of rugs and carpets—exactly like those that our grand-mothers used to make, except that they unpoetically but truly characterized theirs as

'rag'' carpets.

Now, however, it is customary to call the Now, however, it is customary to call the fashionable product "souvenir rugs," or "hand-made carpets." The pretty daughters of Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, began it early last winter and all the belies have contracted the craze, not only the daughters of resident first families, but also those who are only temporarily in the national capital. Indeed, the fad seems to rage most virulently among the aristocratic "old Washingtonians," who look down from immeasurable heights upon the giddy throng brought here by the exigencies of politics, and who will have nothing whatever to do with the nouveau riche, because their time-honored mansions are richer in valuable relics, and also, be it whispered, are poorer in modern carpets and the

valuable relics, and also, be it whispered, are poorer in modern carpets and the wherewithal to buy them.

The Misses Wetmore procured an old-fashioned house over in aristocratic Georgetown and set up in it a complete outfit for the weaving and coloring of rag rugs, now so much in demand. The musty old mansion has become the rendezvous of beauty and fashion for at least a few hours of every day in the week.

and fashion for at least a few hours of every day in the week.

These young women, who represent all that is loveliest and wealthiest in American capital, have not only rented the manaion, with all its lore of bygone greatness thrown in, but have employed a number of deserving girls to do the heavy work, paying them good wages. These assignments came mostly from the Working Girls' Home, the Girls' Friendly Society and similar fashionable organizations. Now hearly every society woman in Washington boasts of more than one rug alleged to have been fashioned by her own white hands.

The rugs are of the patterns seen in pletures of colonial times, and are made of fragments of gowns worn by modern and anoient grand dames—and if pape's cast-off trousers have furnished the necessary block or the big brother's sweater the touch of gandy color, it is conveniently ignored.—St. Louis Port Dispatch.

etty requires great perseverance. The ck must be massaged with cold creum, all dishes in which the word Conde as pears have rece comowherein their makeum must be continually treated and massaged again and again, or the lines will be me faxtures.

The girl who automobiles, if she would

sold.

The peaches should be stewed. They should first be pealed and then cooked thoroughly, if possible without loosing their shape too completely. There, should be plenty of sugar put with them, and the rich juice serves as a dressing to pour over the dish when it is cates.

When it is to be served the circular mould of rice is put into a plate and surrounded by the peaches. They are hot. The rice should be almost frozen. Over the rice and peaches should be boured the dressing, which is also to be hot.

Another variation of this way of cooking peaches is to make four slices of rather thick pastry cooked until it is dry and flaky. Between the slices is laid a layer of rice, very cold and mixed with cream, which should be thickened with arrowroot or corn starch.

The peaches are prepared as if they

or own starch.

The peaches are prepared as if they were to be served in the style of Conde. But they are not put on the pastry until it has been kept in the refrigerator for several hours and has become very cold. Then it is served with the hot peaches around the base of it and the juice poured over it.

The acidity of tomatoes, which is always brought out with cooking, makes them particularly welcome at this season. They may be served either with a bread crumb stuffing or with a chicken forcement. Select tomatoes of irm texture. Out a "cap " of the top of each and remove all the soft pulp and seeds. Found to a paste small pleess of chicken, either socked or raw. Measure the chicken, either socked or raw. Measure the chicken, either socked or raw. Measure the chicken and to every cupful of the mixture add a sale-spoonful of butter and an egg yelk, with popper and salt to suit the taste. Seems posses may enjoy the addition of a pland of nutmer. Also add half a teaspoonful of onion juice and six chopped mushrooms. If the mixture is not moist enough, a little chicken stock or good gravy can be bottle it. This is a delicious medicing, wine, such as our grandmothers made.

MYRTLE SOUP.

Fry three chopped onions in a little beef dripping until they are a golden brown; stir in one-fourth of a pound of ground estasses; fry that brown; add one quart of water, a half dosen potatoes out in thin slices: sait and pepper and boil until the potatoes are soft, then strain, set on the stove again to boil for five minutes and sarve.

Four eggs, one cupful of powdered sugar, one cupful of rice flour, one teaspoonful of vanilia and the julce and rind of one lemon. Beat the butter to a cream, then add the sugar gradually, beating all the while. Add the yolks of the eggs, beat again, then add the whites beaten to a stiff froth, and, gradually, the rice flour. Flavor, beat until fine and light, and pour into small patty pans, which have been well buttered. Bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes.

High to Housekeepers.

Large drafts of ice water are always mis chievous. If sipped slowly, so that the stomach does not become chilled, it is usually harmless; and caten slowly, ice-cream rarely injures even an invalid. Fruit julces diluted with cold water and sweetened to taste will quench thirst better than water, and are abundant at the hay and harvest season, when most needed.

than water, and are abundant at the may and harvest season, when most needed.

One of the most wholesome dishes is a baked apple. It is delicious at breakfast as w.li as at supper. In fact, applea in almost any form are invaluable. For variety's sake try peeling the applee before baking them. Peel and core them, fill the hollows with spice and sugar, and bake long enough to give them a this, crispy crust. Sometimes a bit of butter is placed on top of each apple before putting in the oven. Serve them cold with whipped cream.

A certain housewife ness nothing but butter in cooking, thereby making her pastry and many other dishes much more appetizing. She uses it even when it is at its highest price in the market. In summer, when it is at its cheapest, she buys ten, afteen or even twenty pounds, and puts it in a large preserving kettle on the stove. As the butter heats, the soum rising to the surface is skimmed off. When the butter reaches the boiling point it is removed from the fire and strained into a large stone jar. When cold it is covered with salt to the depth of an inch. The jar is then covered closely and placed in the cellar.

Gains G. Atkins, Mr. Fairbanks made a fitting speech, at the conclusion of which an original poem was read by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr of Rutland. Congratulatory remarks were also made by recreatry Hiteboock in behalf of President Roccovelt, by Governor Bell for the State of Vermont, by Congressman D. J. Foster for the City of Burlington, by Congressman Kitridge Haskins for the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and by Governor McLane for the State of New Hampshire. Major James F. Wade, U. S. A., at the conclusion of the exercises, reviewed the troops at City Hall Park. At a banquet in the evening, at which President H. D. Holton of the Vermont Society, Sons of the Revolution, was tonstmaster, Robert D. Benedlet of Brooklyn, N. Y., read a biographical and historical sketch relating to Ethan Allen and his farm.

The Intermunicipal Congress of Household Research has been engaged in a truly benevolent work, which it is hoped will result in the organization of a national society for the abolition of the present nefarious trade in colored girls in many large Northern cities. Local organizations are already in existence in New York and Philadelphia, and the Negro Woman's Club of Household Research says that only a national organization can compete with such a problem, and that local work unaffiliated with a national movement is useless, for if you drive the traffic out of one city it will reappear in another. Miss Keller recently investigated employment agencies and she found through this means that great numbers of colored women were being induced to come North by false representations regarding wages and employment, and that when they arrived in Northern towns they were practically the slaves of the agencies that brought them from the South. The conditions in Philadelphia were found to be so had that during the first month of the existence of the Philadelphia organization it rescued 130 girls from a life of corruption.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt gave the use of their grounds at Newport on Aug. 12, for the lawn party given by the ladies of the Cottage Colony for the benefit of the Newport Association for the Preservation and Control of Tuberculosis. This society has established a camp at Pine Ridge, R. I., and has accomplished a great deal of good through its efforts to treat consumption in its early stages when it is believed to be curable. Its fete this year was the largest charitable benefit ever carried on ont-of-doors. The affair was in charge of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mrs. E. H. G. Stater, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Rdward Spencer, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mr. James Brett Stokes.

Herticultural Hell, 1865-1901.

Herticultural Hell, 1865-1901.

Horticultural Hall, of which a photograph illustrates this article, was a prominent building on lower Tremont street for about thirty-five years, following the close of the Civil War in 1868.

The solid appearance and external appropriateness of the building suggest that its existence might well have covered a longer period of years, and there are members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society who wish that its portals could swing wide open to them today, so far from the heart of the city is the present home of the Society at the corner of Massachusetts and Huntington avenues.

at the corner of Massachusetts and Huntington avenues.

The society was organized March 17, 1829, and incorporated the following month, and it is, with one exception, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the oldest of its kind in the country. Its founders include the names of sixteen citizens of Massachusetts, who were interested in the captivating art of horticulture, and the first home of the society was at 52 North Market street. Since then its beadquarters have been in several different locations, and notably in School street, where it occupied for some time the old Latin School Building, and later exceted the first Horticultural Hall on the site.

This building was dedicated in 1845, and served the purposes of the society for thirty years. The front was constructed of granita, the first story being relieved by Dorie plees; above, running through two stories, were Corinthian pliasters and above was a pediment. On the first floor was located for many years the seed store of Azell Howditch.

This property was sold in 1859 to Harvey

goddese of flowers, and Fomons, the goddese of fruits. These statues, which gave the building a distinctive appearance, were the creation of Martin Milmore, the Boston soulptor, whose handlwork is also to be seen in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Boston Common. If the writer is correctly informed, the statues became the property, when the building was demollabed, of Mr. Benjamin P. Ware, some time vice-president of the Massachusetts Herticultural Society, and were, if they are not now, on the grounds of Mr. Ware's residence at Clifton, Mass.

Two large halls, suitable to the purposes of the society, with the adjacent ante-rouns, occupsed the second and third floors of the building. The halls were well lighted by large windows on the sides, and adorned as they were by portraits and busts of founders, benefactors and prominent members of the society, presented a most attractive appearance.

the society, presented a most attractive appearance.

The building was dedicated with appropriate ceramonies on Sapt. 16, 1865. On that occasion, Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, D.D., then rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, and later Bishop of Central New York, made the prayer, and Charles M. Hovey, president of the Society, delivered the dedicatory address.

The building was the bome of the society, as above stated, for about thirty-five years, when the property was sold, the building taken down, and on the site was erected the modern business structure which we know today by the name of the Paddock, who benefited his time and generation by planting the row of English elms on the opposite sile of Tremont street, and in front of the Granary Burying Ground. It is believed that they were planted in 1762, and they were out down in 1874 by authority of the city.

The Massachusetts Hartingtone Scolete.

fasenchusette Horticultural Society ed the sightly lot of land on the set corner of Massachusetts and ntington avenues, and opposite Sym-my Hall, and upon the land erected the

Huntington avenues, and opposite Symphony Hall, and upon the land ercoted the present magnificent Horticultural Hall.

This building was dedicated Nov. 11, 1901, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage. In the absence of the President, Mr. Hadwen, Mr. Benjamin P. Ware, vice-president of the Society, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D. Hon. James J. Myers, Speaker of the Massechusetts House of Representatives, was one of the speakers, and the address was given by Gen. Francis H. Appleton, since then a president of the Society. The new hall is giving general satisfaction to the Society, and is seen to best advantage when in use for exhibition of flowers, fruits and vegetables, although, as before intimated, the building is far from the centre of the city, and also, the internal arrangement is somewhat criticised. The president, Charles E. Richardson, treasurer, and William P. Rich, secretary.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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colous and elegant. The Chambers are com is light and siry, with ample scating gold see and fresh water. There is a

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THE BIG OLD BARN. THE BIG OLD BARN.
The moss of its witherea boards is wet
With the drip of many an April rain,
And the winter frost and the summer sweat
Of moons we watched to their early wane.
That hoary building is manhood's dobt;
It shaped our dreamland Castle-in-Spain,
And grown up babes will never forget
Its antic lessons to limb and brain,
When, careless of jacket and pantaloon,
We raced up the dizzy ladder way
In the madcap rapture of life's forenoon
Hunting eggs in the scaffold hay.
Those stormy tumbles in mimic fight Hunting eggs in the scaffold hay.
Those stormy tumbles in mimic fight
Thro' the timothy under the rafter peak,
And the romping rummage of depth and height
In the everywhere scramble of hide-and-seek!
They reddened our blood to a richer tone,
And trained young gristle to manly bone.
Whatever the circus—we took no care—
Cunning caper or break-neck dare.
There was always fun and fun to spare.
Tweas the coasts, with horns beginning to Twas the cosset, with horns beginning sprout,
The colt in the stable, the calf in the pen,
The swallows that darted in and out.
Or the stolen hatch of a hermit hen;
Or, at "nooning" or night, when the work-day

rest
Gathered us all at the wide front door,
One pleasure, that never lost its zest
In the long, full feast of the joys of yore,
Was the grandsire's tingling anecdote
Or the "hired man's" wonderful sallor yarn,
As we lay and listened with open throat
In the fragrant shade of the big old barn.
There were days—perchance when the weath
was dark
With cold rain-drizzle or threatened snow. was dark
With cold rain-drizzle or threatened snow—
Our neighbor youngsters would come for a lark
And, whether they brought a dog or no,
The racket inside our echoing ark
Rattled its walls like a cyclone blow.

Rattled its wails like a cyclone blow.

Not a straw it mattered to any lad

If the rank of the game were low or high;
We could waste every ounce of breath we had
On cheap "ring-razzle" or plann "hi-spy";
And our Indian whoop to the roof ran mad
And the tailyho yeip every lung let fly.
And the "rebel yeils" beat all the bells
Of 'Lection night or Fourth o'July.

Every juvenite shouter piped his share,
And the dog, he helped—if the dog was there.
Old Dobbin stamped in his bedded stall
And squealed his nay to the hooting farce,
And Bess and Brindle and Crumple and Moll
Knocked their horns on the stanchion burs,
And the hens went soaring with crazy scream,
And cackled their fright on the purline beams.
But our bedlam was sbort, for always before And the hens went soating win crasy secam, And cackled their fright on the puriline beams. But our bedlam was short, for always before The hullabalico had reached its top It crossed the yard to the kitchen door, And—somehow or other—it had to stop. The veto came by the woodshed path To "give them boys a lesson to learn "; 'Twas the fine old farmer, whose reddest wrath Swore never a wickeder word than "darn"—But he looked as tall as the giant of Gath When he hustied us out of the big old barn. Gray trysting-place of the bright lang syne, Your thatch is thinning, your timbers lean, Your glory began its slow decline When the homestead lost its housewife queen. But you cherished long in your spacious heart The olden strength of memory's thread Round many a qualit industrial art That earned and baked her family bread. The boys grew men, and the men must go, The horse must winter without his groom; There were fewer cows in the cattle row. And every stable had empty room. And every stable had empty room.
And useless there on their battered backs,
Telling the toil of a homespun life
That sowed and cradied and whipped its flax,
Hay "break" and "hackle" and "swingle"

And a wooden harrow lopped, heel and toe, By the shaving-horse and the shingle "froe." And the years must work their worst, alas, And slight, and canker, and sordid sift Must doom to the superannuate class
The tools of grandmother's indoor thrift.
Too rude for the younger world's behoof,
With the powder-bug, and the wasp and rat,
They siumbered under the mansion roof
For prowling children to wonder at, Till a busier generation came, And outlawed reverence left its track To the rush of some house cleaning dame To the rush of some house cleaning dame
Who hated historic bric-a-brac.
"Away with the mildewed jibbiglogs?"
And down from the sacred lumber room,
With hustle and boom of pan and broom,
In a whirlwind went grandmother's things,
And our dear old hayseed limbo hall
Welcomed the relics and kept them all. Back-door corner and manger nook, Rack and bench, and bunker and bin,— Not a place where a visitor cared to look But held a piece of a century in.
Two black andirons the calf-crib took,
And a biscuit baker of English tin; In a cob-meal barrel hid, forsook, A roasting spit and a trammel crook, A bread-peel hung on the harness hoo A roasting spit and a trammel crook,
A bread-peel hung on the harness hook,
And a dinner-pot crane on the sickle-pin,
And a bannock board, dear to the forestick cor
Forgotten, and bare, like a wooden hook
Lay shelved alone on a window chin;
And the bones of a weaver too dead to dream,
Stool, and "harness," and treadle and drum,
"Siey," and bumper, and shuttle and beam,
Waited in vain for the prophet dumb
Who never would call them seam to seam,
Or gather its lost web, thread or thrum,
To the old hand loom in its kingdom come.
And there were the carders, to push and haul, And there were the carders, to push and haul,
And a disfaff, capped like a dunce at school,
And a pair of spinners, the short and tall.
A wheel for flax and a wheel for wool;
There were monstrous needles for knitting fast
Afid the queer "clock-reel" that counted the

yarn, And the "swifts" that whirled on a spindle mast, And the "warping-bars" and the spooling

"scarn"—
All down from the attic, a perished past
Hat lingered last in the big old barn.
Newtonville.
THERON BROWN.

Brilliants.

But thou shalt wander like a breeze By lakes and sandy shores, beneath the crags Of ancient mountains, and beneath the clouds Which image in their bulk both lakes a

which image in their bulk both lakes and shores,
And mountain crags: so shalt thou see and hear the lovely shapes and sounds intelligible.
Of that eternal language, which thy God.
Utters, who from eternity doth teach.
Himself in all, and all things in Himself.
Great universal Teacher! He shall mould.
Thy spirit, and by giving make it ask.
—8. T. Coloridge.

"We get back our mete as we measure—
We cannot do wrong and feel right,
Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure,
For justice avenges each alight.
The air for the wing of the sparrow,
The bush for the robin and wren,
list alway the path that is narrow
And straight for the children of men."
In hely books we read how God hath spoken

In hely books we read how God hath spoken
To holy men in many different ways;
But hath the present worked no sign or token?
Is God quite stient in these latter days?

The word were but a blank, a hollow sound, if sie that spake it were not speaking still, if as the light and all the shade around. Were aught but issues of Almighty Will.

80, then, believe that every bird that sings,
And every flower that stars the clastic sod,
And every thought each happy season brings
To a pure spirit is a word of God.

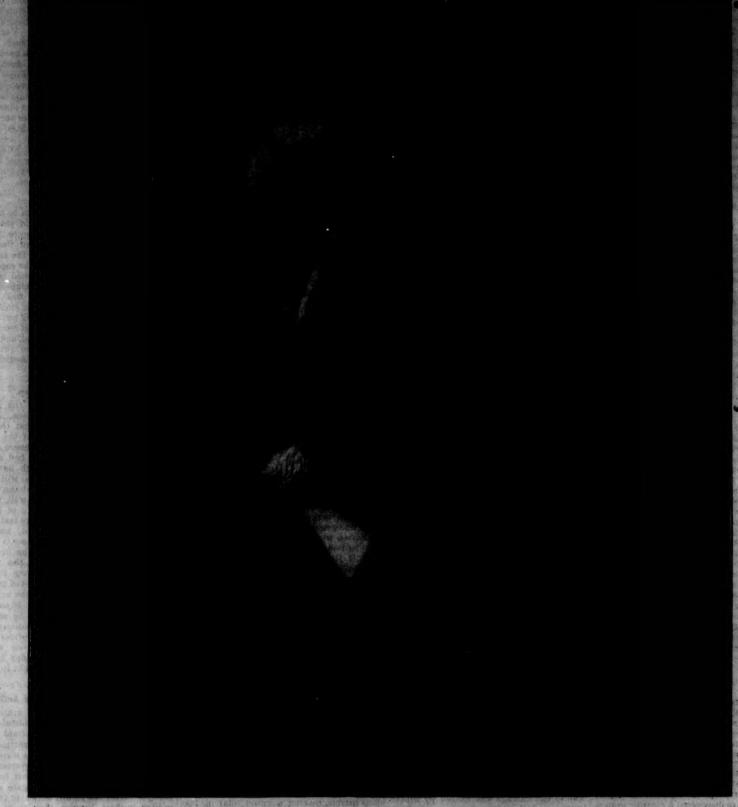
—Hartiey Colorida

every morning when the sun people

Then every morning was discount of the greve, through the first the discount of the greve, then jubliant the happy birds renew their old, melodious madrigals of love!

And when you think of this, remember, too, 'Its always morning somewhers, and above. The wakening continents, from shore to shore, Somewhere the birds are singing evermore.

—Renry Wadsworth Longiellow.



HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE. SENIOR SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Miscellaneous.

The Secret Ignorance.

A professor of Oriental languages lay dying. Re was a learned man, with a long list of initials after his name and a long, white beard. His work in philology is to this day spoken of with great respect. His studies in Elizabethan literature were profound, and his clear and authoritative essays on the subject have just been collected from the learned reviews and republished. The Athenaeum speaks very well of them.

"Doctor." he said to his medical attendant.

"Doctor," he said to his medical atten

"An I dying?"
"Nonsense!" said the doctor, irritably.
"You've got quite a good chance of pulling through all right if you do what you're told and don't worry. And you've been worrying."
"How do you know that?"
"Never mind. It must be so. Your mind is not at ease."

"No," said the professor wearily, "far from it; very far from it."
"Well," said the doctor cheerfully, "you must get over that. It cannot be a money matter."

"No," said the professor, "my affairs are in order; I leave enough behind me; Jane is amply provided for,"
"Of course, if it is in any way connected with seligion—"

"Of course, if it is in any way connected with religion—"

The professor smiled with tired superiority.

"The few generalities which serve me for religion—all that my reason permits me to accept—are not enough to trouble me. And yet I own that it is by my conscience that I am tortured. There has been something hidden in my life."

"I am not curious," said the doctor, "but if you think it would ease your mind to speak of it I should strongly recommend you to do so. Could you not talk to your wife about it?"

The profes. or shook his head. "No, no," he said, "it is one of the things—one of the many, many things—that Jane could never by any possible chance understand. Perhape, just at the last, I may tell you. You will regard it as a secret?"

secret?"
"There is no need to put such a question to a doctor. You may depend upon me absolutely."

"Am I dying?" he neked again the next

morning.
"No, no," said the doctor, as he put down his thermometer. "But you're not so wall. Of course, you haven't slept properly."
"No," said the professor; "I've slept very little. How can I sleep with this burden on my mind?"
The doctor ahrugged his shoulders and said nothing.

nothing.

"Come," said the professor quickly, "I will tell you. The door is locked?" The doctor turned the key and returned to the bedside.

"Once," said the professor, "I knew a woman—"

Photograph copyrighted 1964 by The Budget Co.

than a moment at a time—how to spell the word, 'soize.'"

But really," said the doctor, "one learns that kind of thing in the nursery."

Bone do," said the professor. "I never did. I never could. For the last thirty years I have never even looked the word up in a dictionary. It is of no use. The knowledge will not stop. Two minutes after I have seen if I have forgotten it; sud I, sir, am a professor of languages!

As I look back all my life seems to have been mountains. Beas have been reclaimed from the wilderness, deserts have been reclaimed from the wilderness, deserts have been renastered into dry land, continents have been reclaimed from the wilderness, deserts have been renastered into dry land, continents have been reclaimed from the wilderness, deserts have been renastered into dry land, continents have been reclaimed from the wilderness, deserts have been renastered into dry land, continents have been made the midden with mean, cunning and disgracoful subtractions of the mind will at last alight. In that is hope, the whole sky is full of abounding the hooks that is relieved that all the best positions in the begin a systematic search from have then begin a systematic search from have well and the philosopher of a peasimistic turn to dishearten then begin a systematic search from have then begin a systematic search from have will are the best positions in the best positions in the would have you believe that all the best positions in the willing worker.

But treatly would have you be a distinct turn to dishearten. The begin a systematic search from have feet for the nuts which he seldom failed to find.—

Helen M. Richardson, in Zion's Herald.

Betting friend fastened intently upon me. He would have then begin a systematic search from have will and the best positions in the willing worker.

Look for your chance, and when you have found it put your trade mark upon it, and stick to it.

Persistent effort which would have will an a systematic search from the best positions in the willing worker.

I look back word that I really wanted. My ditterest exterrience was with Jane. I was explaining to her
one day that she did not understand anything
about anything and that it would be a good
thing if she were better educated. Bhe was
writing a letter at the time, and perhaps not
paying sufficient attention to what I was saying. At any rate, ahe looked up from her letter,
suddenly, and said, 'How do you spell' seized,'
George?'"
And no matter what betides, cultivate a cheer-

sudonly, and said, 'How do you spell' seized,'
George?'"
"What did you do? Get out of the room in a
fit of coughing?"
"No; she might have suspected. I told her. I
told her definitely and firmly, and it is extremely
probable that I told her wrong. I knew that the
people who received the letter would be toe delicate to speak of her mistake. But it is not the
way to treat a wife."

His wife was with him when he died a few days later. He was only partially conscious. His last words to her were, "It's either 's-e-l' or 'e-l-e' '"—Barry Pain, in The Sphere.

Poutd's Department.

BRUIPBOUTY.

like the times when Grandma comes:
She brings me toys and sugar-plume;
And there's another reason, tee,
Whatever anughty things I do,
Why, even if I slam the neor,
Or spill my porridge on the floor,
My Grandma says, so sweet and that:
He is so young! We musta't mind;
For 'Catidron will be children'!"

Of source my Grandma has some faulte—
She saiffs those foolish ameiling salts;
She molton me come in from my play
To speak my pleon six tumes a day!
And then I always have to keep
So awint still when she's asleep.
But she is sia, and so, you see,
I don't lot such things bother me,
For Grandmas will be Grandmas!
—Oarelyn Wells, in flaturiay Evening Post.

inand, continents have been resilianted from the vicioreas, describ have been transformed in the biosonosing Edons, the comman between the vicior to the vicio his far has speakts to the far he will be the best his far has speakts to the far he will be the best his far he will be the he will be the he will be the he will be the confines of the mind will at the alight. It has been brought within a few dryf distance of each control of the power you have, and don't wante time in vain and weak replains.

And no matter what bettides, cuttivate a cheerful, happy print, and are of mucean tenford greater, but you are the neams of putting such particularly have been distributed the heart of the power provided the heart of the many a despondent and dishement traveles along the pathway of life.

CLARA ACCEPTA Tanas.

Wy Squirrel Friend.

Have you over noticed the little cumbions the heart of the next which he is easting? My defensity, watch his wille be is easting? My defensity, watch his wille be is easting? Hy defensity, watch his wille be seen to be combined and the work of the watch watch his will be seen to be particularly his defensity in the defension of the heart of the watch his watch his will provide the many defension of the heart of the watch his watc

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LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE EXCUR-SION, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9. \$3 00 Round Trip, via Hoston & Maine Ballroad.

Again on Saturday, Sept. 9, the Boston & Maine Railread will run an excursion from Boston to Lake Winnipesaukee, the favorite New England resort, for a day excursion. Lake Winnipesaukee is the queen of New Hampshire's lakes. It is situated between the foothills of the White Mountains and is the source of the Merrimack river, at whose head commences that beautiful tract of valley land, the Merrimack Valley, which is famed for its scenic qualities throughout New England. The steamer Mt. Washington, a large and modern vessel, sails over the lake, stopping at the various ports and making a circuit in about five hours, traversing fully sixty miles. A large and spacious diningroom has been refitted on board the steamer this year, and first-class lunch consisting of all kinds of sandwiches, meats, fruit, in fact ev-rything necessary to satisfy the hungry excursionist is at hand. The round trip of \$2.00 not only includes the train ride to the lake, but also the steamer trip, and surely anybody desiring a one-day vacation can find no better. Tickets will be good going and returning and on special train which will leave Boston at 8.39 A. M., connecting at Alton Bay with the boat; returning, special train which will leave Alton Bay on arrival of the steamer. Tickets will be on sale at City Ticket Office, 322 Waahington street, up to 5 P. M. Sept 8, and at Union Station Ticket Office, North Station, until departure of special train, Sept. 9, Only a limited number of tickets will be on sale, so come early and make sure.

AGENTS WANTED

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MORGAN HORSES

Wild Rose Farm ST. CHARLES, ILL.

The Horse.

Raising Horses for Market.

The importance of selecting the best of stallions cannot be too much emphasized. It is my conviction that the Government should license stallions, and only those up to a high standard of quality and pedigree. Every breeder to be successful must have his ideal, and work towards it by carefully mating the characteristics of dam and sire.

THE MARE SHOULD WORK. THE MARE SHOULD WORK.

There is nothing against a mare's being worked while pregnant; in fact, she would be better working than otherwise, but in every case her shoes should be removed, because the foot has not the sensitive feeling when the shoe is on, and after foaling she might tramp on her foal. She should be gently handled and liberally fed on nutritions food, but in no ease should it be of a very succulent nature. Much laxative food has a tendency to weaken the foal.

A FOAL

A FOAL should not be allowed to run with its dam while the latter is at work, but should re-main in a roomy, well-lighted box stall, and taught to eat oats mixed with a little bran, water being within reach.

FEEDING. In any case the foal should be taught to eat several weeks before weaning. It should be halter-broken and tied when quite young. The foal has now arrived at the most critical stage of its life. A roomy box-stall, with plenty of exercise in the open air daily is necessary for the proper development of muscle and general health. A good grain ration for the winter would be crushed oats and bran, three parts oats to one part bran. An average colt should get from five to six quarts of this mixture daily, with plenty of good clover and a few roots. Salt should be within reach. In no case should they be fed more than is eaten up clean at each feed.

THE FEET

should be frequently examined, and pared when necessary. The young animal should be kept in a thrifty, growing condition until ready for market. The education of until ready for market. The education of horses, beginning at the beginning as it should, may be summed up in three words: gentleness, patience and firmness.

NO ANIMAL

should be offered for sale unless thoroughly finished. A finished horse is a horse in a high condition, presenting an unworn ap-pearance. See that the feet are not broken. Have the mane pulled and the tail straightened. Trim off long, coarse hairs on ears and jaws. Have the horse fat. Then consult the market, and ask for and stick to a good, fair price.—W. F. Kydd.

It is probable that there are some just as promising young trotting prospects right here in New England as can be found in any part of this country. They may not mature so early as those raised in the South and on the Pacific coast, but if they get into the hands of capable trainers and are properly managed, some of them will get the money when they are fully matured. The Kentucky Futurity winner of 1903, Sadle Mac, was bred, raised and developed in the North.

Brood mares with foals at foot sh Brood mares with foals at foot should have the run of pastures where feed is abundant and pure water plenty. A short, thickly matted sward, with a variety of grasses is far preferable to one where the grass is tall and the blades considerably scattered. Rocky upland pastures where cradle knolls are abundant are not objectionable, but the ground should be thickly covered with sweet grass rather than moss and brakes.

It has been mentioned several times of late that the large breeding establishments are rapidly disappearing. It is now announced that the proprietor of Two-Minute Stock Farm, the home of the now famous Star Pointer (1.5%), has decided to abandon dispose of all of his horse stock. This should encourage rather than discourage the thousands of small breeders throughout the country.

Mares that have been campaigned or used for road or speedway purposes for a season or two should be given a few weeks run at grass before mating them with the stallion. This is especially true of the light-barrelled, wasp-waisted kind. When turned to pasture for awhile before mating, mares that have been fed hay and grain are sometimes much more liable to emocive them than when not so treated.

McKinney (2.112) is probably the only trotting stallion in the world whose service fee is \$500. The result of the fee will be that the best mares in America will be sent to this noted son of Aleyone From such mares he should get a higher rate of speed and with greater uniformity than he has ever done in the past. There is sure to be a large increase in the McKlanar boom during the next few years.

It is not always the case that the coit or filly which gets the most dulling develops speed the fastest. Owing to address or an injury Arion (2.072) was not trained as much in his two-year-old form as many other trotters of that age, yet be trotted to a world's champion record. (2) (2.102) and though made to high wheels it still stands as the best ever made by a two-year-old as the best ever made by a two-year-old trotter.

Horres will not thrive in pastures where the water supply is limited to stagnant, muddy pools, no matter how abundant the feed and how good the quality of the

The four stallions which rank highest as sires and perpetuators of standard speed, of any that have ever lived, basing their rank upon the number sired by themselves and their sons and also the number produced by their daughters, is: George Wilkes, with 3034 to his credit; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, with 1870; Electioneer 1560, and Nutwood 1319. Then come in regular order, Red Wilkes 970, Onward 915, Belmont 342, Almont 761, Happy Medium 626, Aleyone 522, Alcantara 505, Dictator 479, Harold 437, Jay Bird 419, Strathmore 415 and Baron Wilkes 406. The above list includes all stallions that are credited with 400 or more descendants in the first and second generations that nts in the first and second generations that are made records in standard time.—Horse reeder.

Butter Slightly Lower.

Receipts at Boston have continued very liberal for the season with trade hardly able to take care of arrivals. The average decline in leading grades this week is about one-half a cent. Some well-knewn lines in favor with consumers are bringing last week's prices, but lower raise are the rule

disvarious kinds command al cent above corresponding gr Demand for these lines con

The cheese market holds at about the rices last quoted, but the firm prices pre-ailing in the country markets indicate the situation at the country markets. that the signation at the confired many strengthpp. I waive don't a pound for the famor choose is a good price and probably as high as the difficultion justifies for any con-siderable length of time. The demand is not especially active and the market is

quiet.

The unusually favorable season for past urage causes receipts of butter to keep us unusually well, and not until last week was much decrease in the arrivals noted, but demand has failen off somewhat, and as rivals are still ahead of demand. The sur plus has been going into storage, and thotal stock now packed here in Boston I fally fifty thousand tubs above last year figures.

plus has been going into storage, and total stock now packed here in Boston is fully fifty thousand tubs above last year's figures.

The New York market has a weaker tone, the result of liberal receipts. Jobbers who wanted stock for ourrent use paid the rates asked without serious protest, but there was not nearly enough demand to take all the goods, and receivers were determined to find larger outlets. The burden of the accumulation at the present time is the medium to prime grades, and these can be bought cheaper than at any time for a month past. It is hoped that an export demand will be aroused. New York State dairy is weaker, and there is an easier market for both imitation creamery and removated. Factory is holding up well owing to moderate offerings and continued export interest. There was a good deal more cheese stock on the New York docks this morning than was reported, but the country markets went a little higher on Saturday and Monday than was generally expected, and this gave support to the position here this week. Fanoy parcels of full cream sold on the basis of 12 cents to a fraction more for special lots. The quality and condition of current receipts are so fine that there is a very limited quantity of under-priced cheese. This applies to large as well as small sizes. Skims cleaned up well and values were firmly maintained. The public cable came a little higher this week, but exporters are not getting any encouragement to pay the extreme prices now current here.

Latest cable advices to George A. Cochrane from the principal markets aluggish. Buyers hang back, taking only sufficient for immediate pressing wants. Stocks not large but sufficient to keep markets in buyers' favor. Finest grades, Danish 25 to 25 cents. Russian 21 to 22 cents. American arcamery has sold at 21 to 22 cents. American arcamery has sold at 21 to 22 cents. American arcamery has sold at 21 to 22 cents. American arcamery has sold at 21 to 22 cents. American and Canadian, 11 to 12 cents.

Another Oleemergartue Swindle.

Buyers don't take kindly to the last advance and are light buyers at the moment. Holders are firm, and look for no lower prices. Finest American and Canadian, 11½ to 12½ cents.

Another Oleomergarine Swindle.
Inspectors connected with the New York State Department of Agriculture report that they have discovered a gigantic system of smuggling oleomargarine into New York city from New Jersey in tabs bearing no revenue stamps, and estimate that the Internal Revenue Department has lost hundred of thousands of dollars by this neglic to affix the stamps. Naturally the object of not putting the stamps was not only to defraud the Gevernment, but also to defraud the buyers into the idea that they were getting genuine butter which did not need to be stamped. A number of botels were found to be using it, and they also found where it was being sold as pure or creamery butter. In tweive samples seliced it was reported by the chemists that they were colored with "azo dye." It is said that the firms manufacturing it are liable to be punished by heavy fines or by imprisonment, but we doubt if the really guilty parties will be caught.

Buyers don't take the moment.

Leading growers in the Capet Ged eramberry district deny the reported the failure of the erop in that section, and state that the damage from insects is in limited localities, while the caused to widespread damage was caused by vinter-killing, and the prospects now are fairly good unless early freets appear.

The official provers association is 136,503 barrels next year. The estimate applies only to the Capet Cod district. The secretary of the Missaccianton is 136,503 barrels next year. The estimate applies only to the Capet Cod the New Jersey erop range from afty to eighty per cent. of a full crop.

Miller & Tenscale: "We estimate the abortage is mostly in the early kinds. In New Jersey the crop will be about the association or least at thirty-tire theorem of the first the capet of the New Jersey are sent. of a full crop.

Miller & Tenscale: "We estimate the aborta

New England Crope Improving.

Crop conditions have continued to improve the past week, as reported to T. L. Bridges, acting section director of the New England Climate and Crop Service, owing to the large amount of precipitation that has occurred, and the moderate temperatures that provalled. The soil was in such condition that the excessive precipitation could be utilized to good advantage, and coming as it did at a constant and uniform rate, the greater portion was retained. Crops in the extreme northern portion of the section are in great need of more moisture, and unless this condition is relieved in the immediate future, great damage from drought will result. High winds did some damage along the coast, especially to corn and fruit.

drought will result. High winds did some damage along the coast, especially to corn and fruit.

Harvesting being so well advanced, no great damage resulted to small grain from the secont heavy rains. Corn has shown a marked improvement and is nearing maturity, but is still elightly late. Sweet corn is being canned in large quantities, and both the yield and quality are good. Bushwheat continues promising. Fall seeding of small grain has commenced in many parts of the section.

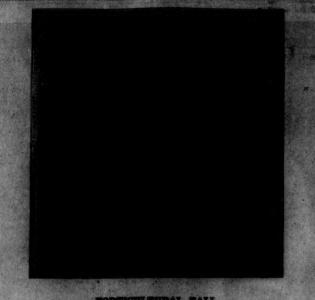
The outlook for a good second crop of hay continues to be good. The gathering of rowen progressed under favorable c.reumstances until the latter part of the week, when heavy rains interrupted the work. Some damage to hay in the stack in low fields, due to overflowing, was reported. The hay crop for the year has been fully equal to, if not above, the average.

The fruit outlook continues about the same as at last report. Applies are scarce, and suffered to quite an extent the past week from the excessively high winds along the coast. Peaches and pears are ripening and promise good yields.

Garden truck of all kinds is being marketed in large quantities. Petatoes are generally a good crop, although considerable blight and rust have been reported.

The prospects of an excellent crop of to-bacco continues to be good, and no reports of an adverse nature have been reserved. Outling is well under way, the yield and quality being of the best.

orse Owners! Use Caustic Balsam



HORTICULTURAL HALL. 106 51901.

Over Supply of Leading Vegetables.

Vegetables of nearly all kinds continue in full supply, with prices of most lines ranging low. Corn at 25 cents pix bushal is so low that many farmers refuse to ship, preferring to feed out to stock. Cucumbers are also plenty and cheap. Onlone are in good supply and hold prices fairly well. Native peppers bring only 50 cents per bushel and tomatoes about the same as peopers. Beets and turnips hold prices to run assung other lines and cabbages still bring \$5 per hundred for choice lots. Squash are in moderate demand at a low range of prices. Indications are that the squash grop will be large and of fine quality.

String beans are less popular now that shell beans are plenty, but the supply is also reduced, and the price above the first of the season. Shell beans bring about \$1 per bushel. Civic and Lima sell higher, but are in slight supply. These two variaties nearly always bring good prices, and it would seem might be grown with profit. The season is nearly always long emough to ripen Civics or dwarf Limed. Tomateet are very plenty and working lower every week. Field beans are in fairly good demand, but the market is a little weak, dealers finding it difficult to obtain full quotations in disposing of large lots.

Potatoes are arriving in large quantities, and are difficult to sell in round lots at much above 50 cents. There is the best demand for Arcestock Round White varieties. Sweet potatoes are in good supply, and continue slightly lower in price.

Cramberries on Average Crep.

At a meeting of the Cape Cod eranber growers held in Wareham, Aug. 23, repe from 574 growers showed as estimate 136,002 barrels this year as compared w acreage upon which 76 1-3 per cent. of last year's crop was grown, and using this for a basis, it was estimated that this year's crop would be sixty-nine per cent. of last year. A report from Wisconsin was read which predicted a crop of about the same as last year, which was thirty-three thousand barrels. The New Jersey crop was estimated at about one half of a normal crop, Last year's crop in New Jersey was about seventy-nine thousand barrels and a normal crop would be over one hundred thousand barrels.

The following report comes from Fal-mouth, Mass., to the Wareham Guestie, under the date of Ang. 18:

The cool nights of the past week have caused the growers to become a little fear-ful that frost may sweep down over the bog lands before the early herrice have been picked. This will hasten many of the growers in got the corea picked.

Native apples are somewhat more plenty, but the price holds fairly well for all choice red apples, and the cooking varieties of all kinds sell readily.

Cranberries are arriving quite freely, but are not yet much wanted. Peaches are very plenty for so early in the season. Indications are that the price will rule low as soon as the late kinds arrive in larger quantities. Some of Michigan's enormous crop reaches the Boston market. Connections peaches are also very common, and natives of the Mt. Rows and other early to medium kinds are becoming plenty. Natives

about the same as apples if large and well tolored. Grapes are in moderate sapply and selling well. Bineberries are still quite lenty, but many are soft and in poor con-ition generally.

tlock for Wool Pro ed Ou pests of the wool s favorable. Some la

New York Grope Grop.

One who has lately visited the grape-growing sections around Seneca, Keoke and Canandaigus lakes, says that the conditions as to size and quality of the grape crop are far better than last season. The Niagaras are some of them in bad shape, especially those vineyards which have not had proper care, and Catawhas will be a lighter urop than last year, but the Delawares are holding their foliage well, which will result in making the fruit of better color and quality than they were last year. Concords have shown some rot, but the average crop will be good. There is much difference of opinion among the growers as to the value of spraying the vines, some believing it a protection from rot and mildew, while others think it a lot of trouble and expense for nothing. As the expense is stated to be but about \$1 to \$1.50 an aere it seems as if the benefit should be enough to pay for that if it is any protection at all.

Grain and Live Stock Trade Active. receipts and shipments at important primary markets, reported to the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, present marked improvements, if compared with similar movements in 1904. At twelve grain centres aggregate cereal receipts during the month were over twenty million bushels heavier than those for a corresponding period in 1904. The large wheat crop, forecast by both Government and commercial estimates, is beginning to be marketed, and at the four leading winter

July ex rain, as well as oreal receipts at impor-nat essecutating points along the borders of the Great Lakes, also bear evidence of his improved condition. No less worthy I note is the heavy increase in live-stock overnests, the receipts at five leading mirkets during July having been nearly a illion head in excess of those representing milar arrivals during the preceding year.

Large Commercial Potate Crop.

Late reports of the potato crop in Aroostook County, Me., range from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of a fall crop. The shortage, as compared with last year, seems to result from the drought, which reduces the size of the potatoes. The crop in the Middle West seems good, with some complaint of blight resulting from recent wet weather. The late crop in New Jersey is turning out much better than the early crop, and better than was generally expected. The best prospects are in Michigan, where the acreage and crop are both large. Summing up the crop as a whole in the commercial potato sections, the shortage in some sections is partly offset by the large acreage in Maine and in the Northwest, and the supply, while probably less than last year, will still be large.

than last year, will still be large.

Archive of new hay continue to increase, but the quality is still inferior, and old stock is preferred by the buyers. The tendency of price is toward a lower range in the leading markets. Choice hay, however, is relatively scarce, and the quotations for such do not give an idea of the built of the sales which are of the lower grades. As compared with last week, the prices show a slight reduction in markets of the West and South, as well as of the Eastern States.

The following shows the highest prices as quoted for, the Hay Trade Journal in the markets mentioned: No. 3 timothy gives an average of \$15 per ton below the figures given by choice timothy. Boston \$17.50, New York \$17.50, Brookiya \$17.50, Jersey City \$18, Philadelphia \$14.50, Providence \$17, Montreal, \$9, Pitteburg \$13.50, Buffalo \$13, Nashville \$12.75, Baltimore \$15.50, Richmond \$14, New Orleans \$16, Kaness City \$9.50, Minneapolis \$10.50, St. Paul \$10.75, Chicago \$13.50, Cincinnati \$12, St. Louis \$11.50, Cleveland \$12.50, Louisville, \$11.50.

Under highly favorable temperatures corn has advanced rapidly according to the Government weekly crop bulletin. Much of the carly crop over the southern portion of the corn belt is being out, and cutting will begin in Iowa this week. The condition of the crop continues excellent generally throughout the corn belt. Much tobacco in the Ohio valley and Middle Atlantic States has been housed, and the remainder is maturing rapidly. A good crop is generally reported, especially in the northern part of the Middle Atlantic States and in New England. A very poor apple crop is indicated in all the important apple-producing States. Very few favorable reports respecting potatoes are received, and the general outlook is for an indiffe rent crop.

Loose no time in practicing econdime now and then pays the taxes.



